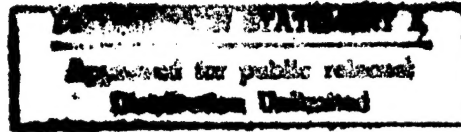


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JPRS 81324

21 July 1982



# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2662

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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GOVERNMENT URGED TO ABANDON ARMS EMBARGO

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

IT IS impossible to fight against the arms race and therefore Botswana is fighting a losing battle, Kgosi Linchwe II of Bakgatla told the House of Chiefs last week Thursday.

He was winding-up the debate on the motion he had tabled requesting the Government to abandon the quota system or semi embargo on fire-arms in Botswana, which was later passed.

The Minister of Public Service and Information Mr D.K. Kwelagobe had earlier replied to the debates saying Government was more concerned about the security of the country and would therefore not want things to go loose.

He said, the importation of fire arms and all types of explosives would be strictly controlled in a bid to protect human life in the country.

Mr Kwelagobe noted that if the Government could not control the importation of fire arms, more cases arising from arms could be expected.

Kgosi Linchwe II had argued that in America it was easier to obtain arms than in Botswana and to that effect the Minister reacted by giving statistical examples on the crime rate involving arms in that country.

In 1979 alone said Mr Kwelagobe, there were 14 murder

cases arising from registered arms in England where the sale restriction was controlled and 28 in Japan.

In America where everything was loose, there were more than 10 000 such cases during that same year.

The Bakgatla Kgosi maintained that there was the need for every Motswana to own a rifle for use at the cattle posts to protect his cattle against destruction by wild animals.

He argued that Britain controlled ownership of arms because it was surrounded by islands with nobody being a threat to its security. With Botswana he said, the situation was different because the country was surrounded by hostile countries.

He also reiterated that the police should be armed with war arms and not with 303 rifles as seemed to be the case.

He said the police would use those arms against robbers who they considered very dangerous.

He complained that in most cases the police had been told to "shoot only on self-defence against armed robbers and that is why some policemen are today lying in hospital."

He alleged that it was easy for the elite to own arms while it was impossible for an ordinary Motswana to be accorded the

same privilege.

He further told the House that he had a list of people who had long applied for arm certificates but failed to get them.

The Bakgatla Kgosi said he would understand a case where somebody was refused with such permits for good reasons such as which could arise from criminal offences.

He noted that security could only be maintained if the people had confidence in the Government.

Besides that, he observed, even if the government could ban all rifles in the country, people would "import them through the back door."

Kgosi Linchwe II further argued that Botswana alone could not succeed in fighting the arm race and the "Russians and Americans have tried but failed in this field."

Several members of the House had contributed in support of the motion.

The Specially-Elected Member Mr K. Motai had alleged that it was easier for white Batswana to be given arm certificates and wondered as to why such discrimination existed.

Mr Kwelagobe then explained that there was no discrimination as far as allocation of arm certificates were concerned and therefore the allegation was not true. **BOPA**

JWANENG MINE STARTS PRODUCTION IN AUGUST

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Mishingo Mpaphadzi]

[Text]

THE JWANENG MINE is expected to start production in August this year, despite the depression in the sale of diamonds, said the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. She was addressing Tswapong South residents this week.

Dr Chiepe said the Government was aware of the economic implications likely to face the new mine at a time when several countries have closed their mines, in light of the current depression affecting the diamond market.

The Minister said although Botswana recognised that mining was inevitably capital intensive, Government nevertheless also aimed to ensure that as much employment as possible was generated in that sector. Dr Chiepe further pointed out that it was Government policy to train Botswana in the private sector, in order to reduce and ultimately eliminate dependency on expatriates in technical and managerial positions.

The Minister said in the meantime, production at the other two diamond mines at Letlhakane and Orapa has not been reduced and workforce remained the same as before.

She said the mine authorities were stock-piling the high profit gem stones and selling the less valuable industrial diamonds.

Speaking in her capacity as the Minister responsible for the Department of Water Affairs, Dr Chiepe said "water supplies are both a direct means of improving people's life and an essential input for agricultural and industrial development."

The Minister regretted that the shortage of water at crucial times of the year at the lands was one of the main constraints in promoting arable farming.

She said given the scattered nature of ploughing fields, the borehole drilling was a task. She said the most appropriate method of water supply at the lands should therefore be confined to wells and catchment tanks.

In her three-day tour of Tswapong South, the Minister visited several water springs in the Tswapong hills and she held short discussions with village leaders on how best this watering points could be exploited.

Dr Chiepe also briefed the village on measures the government had adopted to relieve Botswana of drought. BOPA

CSO: 4700/1550

REPORTAGE ON MEMBERS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

Composition of Executive Committee

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 3 Jun 82, p 1

[Text] Abdoulkader Waberi Askar	President
Said Ibrahim Badoul	First Vice President
Abdallah Awad Haidar	Second Vice President
Mohamed Adabo Kako	Secretary Questor
Osman Moussa Omar	Secretary

Formation of New Government

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Outgoing Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou, who submitted his government's collective resignation on 25 May following parliamentary elections, was asked by the president of the republic to form a new government.

Barkat Gourad Hamadou, who is also first vice president of the People's Rally for Progress, agreed to submit a list of members of the new cabinet as soon as possible.

Members of Various Commissions

Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Permanent Commission

Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh	President
Ali Moussa Hamadou	Vice president
Wais Houmed Wais	Secretary

Atteyeh Ismael Wais	Member
Noel Abdi Jean-Paul	Member
Abdallah Chirwa Djibril	Member
Mohamed Adabo Kako	Member
Ali Bileh Robleh	Member
Omar Dabar Fod	Member
Oudoum Hassanle Ali	Member
Wahib Issa Ali	Member
Hubert Ismael Bileh	Member
Dabaleh Ahmed Kassim	Member
Kamil Ali Mohamed	Member
Finance Commission	
Dabaleh Ahmed Kassim	President
Ibrahim Ahmed Bouraleh	Vice president
Robleh Obsieh Bouh	General representative
Mohamed Ali Mohamed	Party representative
Idriss Harbi Farah	Member
Mohamed Ali Gadile	Member
Dileita Mohamed Moussa	Member
Wais Houmed Wais	Member
Oudoum Hassanle Ali	Member
Abdallah Awad Haidar	Member
Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh	Member
Omar Elmi Kaireh	Member

Commission for Interior Affairs

Wahib Issa Ali	President
Ali Silay Abakari	Vice president
Ougoure Hassan Ibrahim	Secretary representative
Bourhan Kanano Daoud	Member
Mohamed Ali Gadile	Member
Ali Guedi Amare	Member
Mohamed Ali Bogoreh	Member
Moussa Bouraleh Robleh	Member
Ali Bileh Robleh	Member
Maki Houmed Gaba	Member
Hassan Elmi Guelton	Member

Commission for Social Affairs

Omar Ahmed Youssouf	President
Moussa Ahmed Osman	Vice president
Abdoulkader Ahmed Liban	Secretary representative
Abdallah Chirwa Djibril	Member
Osman Moussa Omar	Member
Hassan Omar Mohamed	Member
Noel Abdi Jean-Paul	Member
Said Ibrahim Badoul	Member
Aden Guedi Dideh	Member
Ali Elmi Ardeh	Member

Public Works Commission

Moussa Ali Kahin	President
Ibiro Ahmed Hamadou	Vice president



Idriss Hassan Akadir	Secretary representative
Said Ibrahim Badoul	Member
Dileita Mohamed Moussa	Member
Hassan Ali Daoud	Member
Ibrahim Chehem Hassan	Member
Mirgan Barkat Houmed	Member

Representatives in the National Assembly on Various Executive Boards, Committees and Commissions

Port Council:

Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh

Kamil Ali Mohamed

Djibouti Electricity:

Moussa Ali Kahin ("Tourtour")

Bourhan Kanano Daoud

Robleh Obsieh Bouh

Real Estate Company:

Said Ibrahim Badoul

Osman Omar Moussa

Post Office and Telecommunications:

Omar Youssouf ("Vincent")	(regular member)
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Hubert Ismael Bileh	(alternate)
---------------------	-------------

Tourism Office:

Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh

Ibrahim Chehem Hassan

**Social Services Fund:**

Mohamed Adabo Kako

Mohamed Ali Bogoreh

**Local Pension Fund:**

Abdoulkader Ahmed Liban

Mohamed Adabo Kako

**Landowners Commission:**

Idriss Harbi Farah

Maki Houmed Gaba

**Special Commission for the Suspension of Drivers' Licenses:**

Moussa Ahmed Osman

**Management Committee for the Development of Programs to Equip and Improve the Highway System:**

Ibrahim Ahmed Bouraleh ("China")

Wais Houmed Wais

**Public School Fund:**

Ali Houmed Sultan

Chideh Abdi Kaireh

**Advisory Committee for the Reorientation of Teaching:**

Hubert Ismael Bileh

Hassan Omar Mohamed

**Management Committee for the Special Assistance and Social Security Fund:**

Ali Bileh Robleh

Ali Moussa Hamadou

**Committee for Aid to the Victims of National Disasters:**

**Private Sector:**

Omar Dabar Fod

Executive Board for "Djibouti Airport":

Omar Dabar Fod

Oudoum Hassanle Ali

Prison Surveillance Committee:

Dilleits Mohamed Moussa

National Committee for Aid to Refugees and Victims of Accidents:

Robleh Obsieh Bouh

Waiss Houmed Waiss

National Office for Supplies and Marketing:

Mohamed Dato Mohamed

Abdallah Cirwa Djibril

National Council on Money, Credit and Foreign Trade, located at the Djibouti National Bank:

Two delegates:

Ajama Djilal Djama

Abdallah Awad Haidar

Executive Board of the Independence Pharmacy:

One delegate:

Hohamed Adabo Kako

Executive Board of the Public Hydrocarbon Institute:

Jean-Paul Abdi Noel

Chideh Abdi Khair

9855

CSO: 4719/1059

## BRIEFS

FRENCH WAR COLLEGE OFFICERS IN DJIBOUTI--About 30 officers from the French war college--trainees and unit officers--visited the capital of Djibouti from Thursday 27 May to Tuesday 1 June on their way back from Reunion Island, which they had visited for information purposes. The officers from the French war college (in Paris) were accompanied by General Pintor, commander of the war college and general of the air force division. Seventeen of the officers were nationals of other countries, including General Ngari of the Gabonese army. According to the commander general of French forces stationed in Djibouti, the purpose of this visit was "to acquaint the trainees with the employment and operations of French troops stationed outside France." Colonel Ali Maidal Waiss, general chief of staff of the Djibouti army, gave a dinner in the trainee officers' honor last Sunday at the joint circle of the national army, thus giving them an opportunity to meet Djibouti officers. They left the country for Paris on Tuesday after visiting the whole country by land and by air. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 3 Jun 82 p 3] 9855

FRENCH LOAN FOR WATER WORKS--Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah and the director of the central fund for economic cooperation signed a convention about a 13 million French franc loan from the EEC on Thursday in the foreign minister's office. This loan will enable the water works administration to modernize and reinforce installations for collecting, treating and distributing water and will finance a two-part program. Part one entails the restoration of the installations of the Ambouli pumping station, the establishment of three extra points, and the equipping of five boring sites with submerged pumps. Part two entails technical support for the water works administration to help in prepare a reform of its legal statute and management. The duration of the loan is 16 years with a 4-year deferral. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION-DJIBOUTI in French 3 Jun 82 p 3] 9855

CSO: 4719/1059

## ORGANIZATION, POLITICIZATION OF PEASANTS DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jun 82 pp 2, 7

[Article by Woubetu Taye]

[Text]

Peasants around the world are thought to be conservative, not prone to readily accept new ideas, particularly in revolutionary situations which imbues them with a scientific outlook. They are often subjected to backward customs — witchcraft, feudalism, etc. — which makes it apparently more difficult to politicize them. The high rate of illiteracy is also a major setback.

Politicization in rural areas had to be carried out through verbal communication. The standard of the language used, the visual aids and the presentation of the subject matter are all decisive. The peasantry having been forced to live in scattered hamlets due to the landholding system, politicization would have been made difficult. Most of these isolated villages could only be reached by foot tracks. Despite all these hindrances, the peasants and workers of Ethiopia were able to accept new ideas within a short time.

With the nationalization of all rural lands in February, 1975, and the declaration of socialism as the guiding philosophy of the popular movement, the Revolutionary Government has been committed to organizing the mas-

ses to enable them consolidate their gains. The psychological warfare, mostly in the urban centres where former landlords took refuge, did not bar the government from dispatching 60,000 teachers, students and men-in-uniform to rural Ethiopia to organize and politicize the masses.

The campaigners were successful in their tasks. Two years of the *Zemetcha* resulted in the successful implementation of the proclamation nationalizing rural lands. The achievements were not limited to this. More schools and clinics were opened.

The sacrifices made by these young people, whose contribution can be reviewed in retrospect with satisfaction, was not in vain. They laid the foundations for the organization of peasants' associations, helped the effective two-way flow of goods and services and participated in literacy campaigns though on a limited scale.

### Fast Response

Enemies of the Revolution, who were unable to abate its advance, launched armed attacks in collusion with imperialism and reactionary ruling circles. This was three years after the onset of the popular revolution.

A national emergency having been

created, a call for the defence of the Revolutionary Motherland was made. The spontaneous response of both the peasantry and workers was evidence to the level of political consciousness attained by the two class allies even at that early stage. The retarding activities, of the reactionaries however, did not impede the continuation of the organizational and politicization activities. Peasants and workers were able to establish their national organizations at a time when aggression and attempts at secessionism were at their highest peak.

Organization of the peasantry at the association level was not enough to boost production and improve the life of the rural masses. The need arose for the launching of agricultural producers' cooperatives even when there was not any guideline clearly putting forward the development stages.

After the defeat of the enemies of the revolution on all fronts and the stabilization of the situation at home, it was inevitable that more attention should be paid to economic reconstruction followed up with the restructuring and reorganizing of mass organizations.

With the founding of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) whose main objectives are the spreading of Marxism-Leninism and guiding the masses towards the formation of the vanguard party, proclamations have been issued for restructuring previously existing mass organizations. The Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) and the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) were both organized within a short time of COPWE's coming into existence.

## Co-op Guideline

The guideline for agricultural producers' cooperatives clearly set the stage for the development of the co-ops which were enunciated to be three: *Malba* (primary), *Wolba* (advanced) and *Woland* (Commune). In all, the establishment of about 900 co-ops throughout the country within the past two years is a clear testimony that a breakthrough is being made.

The government is fulfilling its promises in providing short and long-term credit facilities through the spreading of more bank branches in the rural areas. It is also supplying agricultural inputs at prices lower than in the market. In some cases, beginning this crop season, few of the co-ops are in a position to partially bear the cost of fuel for machinery and inputs.

Villagization, one of the principles embodied in the guideline, is gathering momentum. The main constraint at present, however, is the non-availability of building materials in sufficient quantities. They are either beyond the financial means of the ordinary peasant or of short durability.

## Need for Reorganization

The forging ahead of the popular revolution has necessitated the restructuring and reorganization of both the peasantry and workers to enable them play their proper role in national economic reconstruction. The reorganization now in full swing will definitely facilitate the effective implementation of the programmes of the Revolutionary Government and of COPWE. It will also hasten the founding of the party and the eradication of illiteracy. The latter, by improving the reading ability of the people, will increase the level of political consciousness.

One of the prominent outcome of the current undertaking is that it will

pave the way for the establishment of more cooperatives in addition to enhancing the defence capabilities of the nation through the establishment of civil defence units.

The new organizational structure of peasants' associations also institutionalizes democratic centralism making possible the efforts to lay the material and technical basis for transition towards socialism bear fruit in a short time.

Writing on the reorganization of the peasantry and workers, it is proper to commend the High-Level AEPA, AETU Elections Supervisory Central Committee established within COPWE for its effectiveness. This is an indicator that the Commission is fully embraced by the masses.

CSO: 4700/1517

## MENGISTU OPENS FOURTH COPWE SESSION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The Fourth Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE — the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia — began yesterday with a pivotal report by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

The Central Report which appeared in full in yesterday's special issue of *Serto Ader*, organ of the CC of COPWE, dwelt at length on the activities of COPWE in the last two years since the convening of its First historic Congress. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, drew up in his Central Report an impressive balance sheet of the progress of the class struggle towards assuring the political supremacy of the working people and the strategies drawn up by COPWE for further consolidating the on-going efforts for a new social order as well as the foreign policy of Socialist Ethiopia as regards good neighbourliness and world peace.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said: "Regarding our concern for unity, security and progress of our people, and our desire for the respect of the

inviolability of our frontiers and national existence, there has never been a time when we had considered these in isolation of the international, continental and, in particular, of our regional situations which are closely related or interwoven with them.

"On the basis of such conviction, the creation of constructive and favourable conditions whereby our people live in harmony, mutual sympathy and co-operation with the peoples of our immediate neighbours, thus ensuring the peaceful development of the peoples of the region, is a task to which we attach great importance.

"We say this neither out of pretensions nor for the purpose of a self-serving interest to gain temporary peace. We say this, because, as we are first and foremost revolutionaries, and not nationalists, we realise the fact that the constructive aspirations of the Ethiopian people for peace and progress are also the common aspirations of other peoples.

"Nevertheless, since this goodwill of ours can only serve the people of the area when all concerned coordinate their best efforts and contributions, we are bound to expect our neighbours to reciprocate to our positive actions.



"In this connection, though devastating and very regrettable acts which caused considerable damage to both countries and peoples were committed due to the retrogressive views of Siad Barre, the messenger of destruction, and his accomplices, on our part even today we have not ceased to seek the ways and means whereby the wellbeing, peace and progress of the broad masses of the brotherly people of Somalia could be ensured," the Comrade Chairman added.

As regards the peoples and governments of Djibouti, Kenya and the Sudan, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said the Ethiopian people are linked with them by geography, history, culture and blood. "The beneficial activities carried out and the efforts exerted so far to bring much closer these inseparable peoples, have in our view, been encouraging," he said.

"What compels our political organisation and our people to delve into the details of these general scenario is the situation obtaining now between the brotherly peoples of the Sudan and Ethiopia.

### **Longst Relations**

"With regard to the peoples of the Sudan and Ethiopia, I would like, once again, to reiterate today at this forum the fundamental points I raised in Khartoum while conveying the greetings of the Ethiopian people to the people of the Sudan at the time when I was invited by my brother, H.E. President Gaffar Mohammed Nimieri, to address the Regional Congress of the Sudanese Socialist Union of the Khartoum Region:-

- If I may start from the respective geographical position the Sudan and Ethiopia find themselves in, I would say, more than their other neighbours, the two countries share the longest frontiers and relations.
- Within this expanse of natural frontiers there live absolutes si-

milar ethnic groups who are consanguinously related by ethnic origin, languages, various customs and traditions.

- The people of both countries drink in common, not only from the world renowned Great Abay, but also from many other rivers.
- Though many negative phenomena at times emanating from unfortunate circumstances among themselves and at other times from extrnal pressure or other destructive factors were registered in their relations, there are also far more good things they share in common from the moment these peoples, who are bound together by natural and historical accidents, settled in the area.
- Instead of dwelling at length on these, suffice it for me to mention the most conspicuous features only. In spite of the fact that efforts have always been made to draw a wedge between the two peoples, and to foment conflicts and mutual destruction, at the very moment when such malicious conspiracies are underway, they pull together, they love one another, even their tastes attune to their respective melodies and music, and the persistent affinity between the two peoples has also prevailed. Apart from their closeness and similarities in so many areas,

the favourable historical and natural conditions for the fulfilment of their common objectives and progress are better than conditions in other areas.

- Although both countries face similar political, economic and social problems since they are both developing countries, due to the points I raised above and other factors, the two countries have wide opportunities to easily resolve their problems and make speedy development."

Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that the magnitude of the devastation perpetrated by the messengers of destruction "who had inflicted and continue to inflict untold destruction on our people, using the Sudanese territory as a refuge and base of operations, is well-known to the Government and people of the Sudan.

"In this context, when we, on our part, invited President Nimeiri to Ethiopia, we had held serious and constructive discussions with him and had also made efforts to enable him to see certain things," he said.

"Based on the reasons I have generally enumerated above and other authentic truths, which are supported by science and history, agreements were reached to forget all the destructive activities of the past and to turn a new page of peace and reconstruction.

"However, it is obvious that our people and organization have long been preoccupied by the fact that most of the accords were not implemented due to different reasons, and the continuation of saddening and destructive

activities even after the establishment of these positive and constructive contacts.

"Nevertheless, since on our part there is no departure from our previous constructive positions, we believe that the recent positive developments in our relations will materialise," he said.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu stated that Socialist Ethiopia expects that the agreements reached and the declarations made with the view to enhance the peace, security and progress of the two peoples will be implemented, thus providing lasting solution to all outstanding problems.

"In this respect we will from time to time and as appropriate inform our people of the progress made and results achieved," he said.

### **Socialist Consciousness**

On the domestic front, Comrade Chairman Mengistu emphasised in his Central Report the high-level of socialist consciousness of workers and peasants to boost production and promote cooperative farms, the excellent performances in the pacification and reconstruction efforts in Eritrea Region through the Red Star Multifaceted Revolutionary Campaign as well as problems encountered in the distribution of essential goods such as shortage of cereals and the overall picture of economy.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu specifically reviewed the objective conditions in the organizational, ideological and economic aspects as well as in other important fields. He said that although the charting out of appropriate organizational programme, strategy and tactic is of crucial importance, this alone is not sufficient. The leading political organization,

once it has charted out its programme, must have members (cadres) who are committed to make the necessary sacrifices for its implementation.

The Revolutionary Leader went on to explain that the task of organization is even more difficult in the Ethiopian condition where socialism is being built from a very low level of development. Organization, he said, involves the formation of the Party which is the pillar for securing a lasting growth for the revolution. Hence, he said, the process of Party formation cannot be seen in isolation from the strength and capability of COPWE.

As the organizational development gains momentum and strength the formation of the Party becomes secure and guaranteed, explained Comrade Chairman Mengistu. It is in view of this fact that immense attention has been given to the process of strengthening and increasing the competence and capability of COPWE, he noted.

In this connection, Comrade Chairman Mengistu explained that the strengthening of COPWE depends on the extent to which its organizational structure permeates through the working people as well as on the degree of the organizational and ideological unity among the masses.

Outlining the achievements in the organizational field, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the number of primary organizations has reached 436 and noted that the number has been particularly accelerated since the convening of the Third Regular Plenary Meeting of the CC of COPWE.

This, said Comrade Chairman Mengistu, was possible because Pri-

mary Organizations had been set up in 97 per cent of the factories administered by the state and in all the state-run farms through comrades trained at the Political School. He pointed out that COPWE's activities have shown a 200 per cent increase in the past six months as compared to the one and half year period prior to the convening of the Third Regular Plenary Meeting.

He said that a number of measures have also been taken by COPWE to strengthen and restructure anew professional associations. He noted that this was aimed not only to bring about coherence to workers and peasants' associations with COPWE and the Party to be formed in future but also to ensure that these associations would strive for productivity, the well-being of their members and for the defence of the revolution.

### **Propaganda, Agitation Work**

In the propaganda and agitation work, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that considerable emphasis was put during the last six months more on the familiarisation of COPWE members with the documents of the Third Plenary Meeting of the Commission's Central Committee. The documents were singularly important in helping improve the performance of responsible members as well as in identifying the role, status and contributions of each member, he said.

About the COPWE Central Committee organ, *Serto Ader*, and the ideological publication of the committee, Comrade Chairman Mengistu observed that although the two regular publications of COPWE as well as the government media organs have made marked contribution to the dis-

semination of Marxism-Leninism, there is yet room for improvement. He criticised the circulation system of the publications which, he noted, was confined to easily accessible areas and urged that a wider readership should be enabled to read the good tidings of the revolution.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu also gave a resume of other major positive accomplishments in the propaganda dissemination efforts. He said a series of seminars were sponsored to familiarise the rank and file of the working class with the objective realities in the country while the second edition on basic Marxist-Leninist studies has been distributed for use by discussion forums and basic unions in the country.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu also underscored the efforts made so far in the production of Marxist-Leninist books in indigenous languages.

In order to give fair access of Marxist-Leninist literatures to the working people, translation of important ideological works has been carried out with great impact. Six books on Marxism-Leninism have been translated into Amharic while seven others are due to be published, he stated. Three of the ideological books in Amharic were again translated into Tigrigna for the first time and are also due to be published shortly, the leader of the Ethiopian Revolution disclosed.

Translation of works of major importance have been carried out along the dissemination process and translation into other Ethiopian languages, would be given priority, the Comrade Chairman said.

"One of the major achievements

in this field was the translation into Amharic of the renowned work of Karl Marx, "Capital," translation of the first volume of which is in its final stage while measures have been taken to speed up the translation of the remaining volumes, he said.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu underscored the importance of political education and agitation in order to heighten the awareness of the working people and placed in nutshell some of the current difficulties in this regard.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu recommended that agitators should have a thorough knowledge of the problems and aspirations of the working people and be able to suggest and identify solutions to local problems.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu brought to the attention of the Plenary session that notwithstanding the inconvenience, communists should integrate themselves with working people. In this connection, he emphasised that COPWE should prove its popular commitment not only with the launching of its plan of action but conducting close contacts with the people themselves.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu also stressed the need for strict observance of discipline and respect to the organizational rules. He said COPWE members should exert more effort to live up to their responsibility and fulfill all the required duties expected of each of them.

### **Economic Issues**

Comrade Chairman Mengistu went on to underline the problem of grain shortage in the country and also of unemployment. These problems were described as ones that inescapably face the developing world.

The Comrade Chairman noted that

Revolutionary Ethiopia has spared no effort towards solving these problems and observed that the process is an essential element of the socialist economic programme at work.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu went on to point out that the economic rebuilding effort is noteworthy, especially in Eritrea Region where the separatist gangs have caused almost irreparable damage to life and property.

The Revolutionary Leader said international imperialism continues arming local mercenaries in the service of the aggressors and invaders on the nation's Eastern, Southern and Northern borders. Imperialist interference and intervention has been particularly evident in those parts of the country where popularly based mass organizations are active.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam noted further that Socialist Ethiopia is being bled to death in consequence of the enormous sacrifices being paid in both human and material terms in defence of the nation's unity and territorial integrity.

Turning back to the economic problem facing the nation, Comrade Chairman Mengistu singled out the grain crop and essential commodity shortage, in Addis Ababa in particular. He said the state farms have failed to live up to expectation in this regard.

The Comrade Chairman also pinpointed weaknesses in the industrial sector of the economy.

The shortage of raw materials for feeding the heavy industry sector of the economy was particularly indicat-

ed as weak points by the Comrade Chairman.

After elaborating on the economic sector, Comrade Chairman Mengistu made particular reference to the training of manpower, signalling out in particular the priority given to the establishment of a number of training and research institutions. These included the Water Development Institute, the Construction Institute, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Institute, the Agricultural and Handicraft Consumers Co-operative Institute, Forestry Development, Wildlife and Soil Protection as well as Wood Technology Institute and the Mining Institute.

### **Red Star Campaign**

In connection with the problem in Eritrea Region, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that the bandits who have been fomenting unrest in the Region have in the past been able to get even the support of a limited number of foreign progressive forces due to the seemingly anti-feudal posture they had adopted during the pre-Revolution Ethiopia. After the upsurge of the popular revolution, however, the Revolutionary Leader pointed out, their false identity was exposed because they had persisted in sticking to their old slogan and continued to intensify their mission as mercenaries.

Every effort and trial was made on the part of the Revolution to solve the problem in the Region peacefully, but the secessionists have shown no change in their attitude, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said, adding that instead they intensified their activities from time to time.

In this regard, the atrocities they had committed at a time when the

Motherland was bleeding both from within and without by forces of reaction and aggression, Comrade Chairman Mengistu declared, is unpardonable and is an act of betrayal never to be forgotten.

The Comrade Chairman said that although the bandits have been dealt crushing blows by the Revolutionary Army and were driven away from most of the parts of Eritrea Region, they have done everything they could to revive themselves by being entrenched especially in the mountainous area of the northern part of the Region.

Today this area is the main scene of the decisive show down, Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out.

Ever since the launching of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign on February the 15th, 1982 over half of the secessionist bandits have been liquidated and most of their stronghold is now under siege by the gallant and heroic Revolutionary Army, the Revolutionary Leader said, adding that as a result, the long held hope of the secessionist bandits who in collaboration with reactionary forces had tried to undermine the unity of the country and defied the compression and forgiveness of the masses is fading away.

In this life and death encounter, the holding of the secessionist bandits is undoubtedly shrinking with every passing day. In general the victories scored so far by the committed heroes, who would occupy special place in the history of the on-going struggle to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Motherland has

become a source of immense pride, nor is the sacrifice paid so little, Comrade Chairman Mengistu said.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu declared that there is no question that the Revolutionary Army, which has a just cause and enjoys the support of the broad masses is reigning supreme. The bandits, on the contrary, are trying to prolong their existence, counting on their long years of experience in banditry and the unabated assistance they get from imperialism and reactionary forces, he said.

On the construction aspect of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea Region, Comrade Chairman Mengistu pointed out that many million Birr worth of development works have been launched in three months' time from February to April and satisfactory results have been achieved while secure foundation for future development ventures have been laid down.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu said that a number of service giving institutions and establishments in the Region were reactivated and effort is still continuing to revive other facilities. Thousands of returnees are being taken care of and thousands of the previously unemployed in the Region were provided with jobs.

In general, the economic and social life of the people of the Region is continuing to improve as a result of the launching of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign, Comrade Chairman Mengistu declared.

Following Comrade Chairman Mengistu's Report, the Central Committee deliberated on its agenda items, according to a COPWE spokesman. These included organizational and ideological matters.

The session continues today.

## WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] **An article featured in this week's issue of *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE dwelt upon the role trade unions play in the building of the new socialist culture. The article began with an elucidation of the fact that among the major gains attained by countries that underwent socialist transformation are their success in building socialist economy, and creating conducive conditions for the developing of socialist culture among the working masses in general.**

In contrast, the article pointed out that in pre-socialist societies, the culture of the working people was suppressed, and the supremacy and development of the culture of the oppressor class prevailed. In this connection, the article outlined the features of the socialist culture and underlined the role the working people in general should play in the struggle to do away with retrograde cultural values and thereby realize the building of the new progressive culture.

### **Cultivating the New Culture**

To this end, the paper highlighted the role trade unions play in the process of cultivating the new culture and added that trade unions, whose role was limited to fighting for economic and basic human rights in pre-socialist societies, have grown stronger since the victory of the working class movement. In this regard, the article outlined the various spheres of activities through which the working masses could heighten their cultural level and political consciousness, develop their creative abilities and thereby maximize their productivity.

The article noted the fact that trade unions play a significant role in the enhancement of workers' contribution in the economic, political, and social construction process does not mean that they substitute the role of the vanguard political party. It rather means that they serve as links between the workers and the party.

The article underlined the efforts being exerted in Socialist Ethiopia with a view to enabling trade unions play their due role in the on-going socialist construction process. The on-going restructuring and reorganization of AETU and AEPA is aimed at fur-



ther strengthening the two organizations, with a view to creating for them conducive conditions to realize the ultimate objectives of the Revolution, the article concluded.

### Examination Season

A reminder to students and pertinent bodies at this particular examination season was the focal point of this week's editorial comment by the Oromo language weekly, *Barisa*. The paper touched upon the role of education as a tool for promoting the interest of the ruling class and outlined the situation of education in Ethiopia prior to and since the upsurge of the popular revolution. In this regard, *Barisa* underlined the efforts being exerted in Socialist Ethiopia to enable the student youth fulfil their responsibility in nation-building.

The Oromo language weekly further stated that now being the end of the Ethiopian academic year, it should be borne in mind that students are eager to see the fruits of their year-long efforts and that the long summer vacation is nearing. With this in view, the paper pointed out that as for the results of students, they are based on their diligent activities over the year, and stressed that such early preparations could do away with hectic activities at the eleventh hour.

In view of the part the organization of the youth, REYA, plays in moulding the future builders of the nation, *Barisa* underlined the efforts being exerted to enhance this guidance under the directives given by COPWE. The paper pointed out certain weaknesses manifested within the rank of student youth and concluded that since the long summer vacation is nearing, REYA should be in a position to bring

the student youth together under the guidance of COPWE and put their leisure into worthwhile activities.

### Significant Achievements

Two weeklies, that is the Amharic *Yezareitu Ethiopia* and the Arabic language *Al-Alem* devoted their editorials to the current Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE). *Yezareitu* recalled the conditions that necessitated the establishment of COPWE, and highlighted the resolutions passed during the last three sessions of COPWE CC on the basis of prevailing local, regional and international situations. The Amharic weekly expressed belief that the current session would chart out strategies in congruence with the present stage of development of the revolution and thereby realize the attainment of the ultimate objectives.

*Al-Alem* on its part underlined the significant achievements made since the First Session of COPWE Central Committee and highlighted such events as the Multi-faceted Revolutionary Red Star Campaign in Eritrea region, the restructuring and reorganization of AETU and AEPA and other mass organizations. *Al-Alem* stated that the successful progress of COPWE's work in the organizational, political and economic spheres is a clear indication of the genuine character of its line and guarantees the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the Revolution.

A report carried by the Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, revealed that more than 3,500 elementary school teachers are to be trained this summer



vacation. Out of the total number, 2,751 will be from government and the remaining 817 from public schools. The report went on to state that such training was necessitated because of the rapid growth of the number of school children, and the subsequent shortage of skilled manpower. The report underlined the efforts being exerted to realize the success of the training programme.

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## OVER 1,500 KM ROADS BUILT IN KAFFA, ILLUBABOR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] ADDIS ABABA (EH) — In line with the unreserved efforts being exerted by the Revolutionary Government with a view to improving the overall well-being of the broad masses, a total of over 1,500 km. all-weather roads have been constructed in Kaffa and Illubabor administrative regions since the upsurge of the revolution. The total length of roads in the two regions in pre-revolution Ethiopia was only 554 km.

This was disclosed by the Information and Public Relations Office of the Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority.

The office revealed that of the total 359 km. roads in Kaffa before the revolution, 45 km. were asphalted and the remaining 314 km. gravelled. On the other hand, of the 672 km. roads built since the onset of the Revolution, 144 km. are asphalted and the remaining 528 km. are gravelled. The fact that these roads are built in the region that is renowned for its production of coffee, which is the main source of the nation's foreign exchange earning,

has an important bearing in the efforts being exerted to realize the further development of the production of this cash crop. Besides, it also creates conducive conditions for the development of cattle-breeding as well as other agricultural activities, it was learnt.

Of the 192 km. roads in Illubabor region before the Revolution, 117 km. were asphalted and the remaining 75 km. were gravelled. In contrast, a total of 403 km. gravelled and rural feeder roads have been built over the past eight years, it was pointed out. The construction of these roads will facilitate the full utilization of the natural resources of the region in the interest of the masses.

According to the office, construction work is going on additional 56 km. Metu-Alge road and 48 km. Mizan-Tepi road with the close collaboration of Cuban comrades and Ethiopian compatriots. These roads, which guarantee year-round access to the coffee growing areas, have a significant role to play in boosting the national economy along with realizing the all-round improvement of the life of the masses in the two regions.

## PEASANTS IN WOLLO COMPLETE TRAINING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

**KOMBOLTCHA (ENA) —** Peasants selected from the seven provinces of Wollo region graduated here Sunday as militiamen upon completion of a two month military and ideological training course at the Komboltcha Militia Centre.

The trained peasants have served as defence squad members in their provinces and have discharged their revolutionary duties through a relentless struggle against counter-revolutionary elements in the past eight years.

Training in modern military combat and ideological education was given to the group by members of the Central Sector Command, the regional revolutionary police, the COPWE office of Dessie Zuria province and the political department of the regional revolutionary police.

The trained militiamen pledged readiness to pay every sacrifice to implement the directives of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE and to stand for the defence of the gains of the revolution and the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

Comrade Nadew Zekarias, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Wollo

region, presided over the ceremony and presented certificates to the trainees, their instructors, and to government agencies, mass organizations as well as individuals who cooperated in the training programme.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nadew emphasized the revolutionary zeal demonstrated by the masses of Wollo region in the struggle against external aggression and internal reaction.

Comrade Nadew reminded the militiamen of the revolutionary duty to deal once and for all with remnants of reactionary forces by standing on the side of the revolutionary liberation army.

Earlier, Comrade Assefa Mengesha, chief administrator of Wollo region and COPWE Central Committee Alternate member, lauded the effort of the masses of Wollo region to stamp out reactionary elements.

The trained militiamen demonstrated on the occasion the combat skills they had acquired from the training course.

Present at the ceremony held at the Komboltcha stadium were officials of governmental departments in the region, ranking military officials, representatives of mass organizations and residents of Komboltcha town.

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text] A feature article highlighting the struggle being waged by all peace-loving forces was underscored by Serto Ader, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE. The article analysed the characteristic features of the contemporary epoch which is marked with the continued aggressive posture of the forces of imperialism, and cited such examples as the aggravated situation in the Middle East and the recent agreement of NATO member states in favour of continued militarism.

In contrast, the article noted the positive efforts being exerted by the forces of peace and progress in general and the socialist countries in particular. In this regard, mention was made by the message sent by Comrade Brezhnev to the UN Special Session on Disarmament. It was indicated that the message included the pledge of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This was further reinforced with a statement of the need for limitations on the production and ban on the use of nuclear and chemical weapons with the view to safeguarding peace.

The article recalled the current peace demonstrations in various parts of the world, especially the oppositions against the Reagan Administration and reiterated that they are manifestations of the desire of peoples in all countries to be saved from the hazards of war. In this regard, the article cited the recent anti-Reagan demonstration in West Germany in which people from all parties, trade unions, religious denominations and social sectors took part. The article noted that among the demands voiced high by the demonstrators were oppositions to plans for deploying missiles in Western Europe, the need for the limitation of arms and further strengthening of the struggle for peace and detente.

Pursuit for Peace

The article stated that these demands were not only of a limited number of progressive parties or a small number of people in Europe but of the whole progressive and peace-loving forces of the world. Thus, the recent efforts of President Reagan has ended in a failure and this is a clear indication

of the fact that working peoples of the world, irrespective of their geographical and political differences, are determined to intensify the struggle for world peace.

This same pursuit for peace by Socialist Ethiopia was taken up in an editorial comment by the Amharic daily, Addis Zemen. The paper underlined the genuine line pursued by the Ethiopian Revolution with the view to realizing the well-being of the broad masses and stated that inasmuch as there are class enemies that do not and cannot recognize this fact, there are also those who make futile efforts to undermine the peace efforts made by our country.

Zemen pointed out the efforts being exerted by Socialist Ethiopia with the view to consolidating peace in the region and particularly to strengthen friendly ties with neighbouring countries. The paper made note of the successful and exemplary results achieved in this line and noted that the position of the reactionary Mogadisho regime, on the other hand, is a threat not only to regional but also international peace. This is mainly so because of the expansionist policy of the Barre regime. This policy runs counter to the principles of the OAU that the paper stressed, and went on to say member countries as well as the organization should not underestimate the problem created by the expansionists.

The Amharic daily stated that since the Mogadisho regime regularly goes against the fundamental principles enshrined in the OAU Charter tangible steps should be taken against this arch enemy of peace and stability in our continent.

A reader's letter that appeared in the Cultural Column of the same daily called attention to the harmful cultural practices in some southern administrative regions of the country. The letter noted that different nationalities in these regions make burns on the sides of their faces and other parts of the body.

#### Deadly Injuries

It also wrote about various kinds of traditional medical practices which end up with deadly injuries upon the victims and recommended that mass organizations and health personnel should closely collaborate to do away with such retrograde cultural practices. The editor of the column noted that there are the same and similar practices among nationalities throughout the country and said pertinent authorities should provide the masses with the necessary education to curb such practices.

#### Continued Efforts

The fifth anniversary of the establishment of the People's Militia was highlighted by the Arabic language weekly, Al-Alem. The paper noted that the militia which became a genuine force to safeguard the sovereignty of the Motherland and the gains of the Revolution, was established at a time when the nation and the Revolution were faced by challenges from external

aggression and internal reaction. In this connection, the paper noted the formation of the People's Militia in such a short time and its later success in maintaining the age-old independence of the nation through the gallantry of genuine sons and daughters of the Motherland.

The same was covered by an article that appeared in the Amharic weekly, Yezareitu Ethiopia. The paper recalled the situation that necessitated the establishment of the militia force five years back. The weekly made mention of the clarion call of the Motherland made by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, to which all genuine sons and daughters of the nation responded in earnest under the banner of "Revolutionary Motherland or Death!"

The Oromo language weekly, Barisa, in an editorial comment wrote about the recently concluded Fourth Regular Session of the Central Committee of COPWE which made analysis of the past in the revolutionary process and charted out future plans. Barisa outlined the significance of the central guidance provided by COPWE in the course of its existence over the past two years, and underlined the resolutions passed during the past three sessions of its Central Committee. The Oromo language weekly stressed the need for relentless unreserved efforts by the working people to implement the resolutions of the Central Committee of COPWE with the view to realizing the ultimate objectives of the Revolution.

CSO: 4700/1555

FACTORS MILITATING AGAINST NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OUTLINED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia is exceptionally endowed with very rich natural resources and a relatively hard working people. Yet, with all her natural wealth and diligent people, Ethiopia finds itself among the least developed countries of the world.

The fact is that natural wealth and manpower potential do not necessarily account for the development or backwardness of a nation. All least developed countries are so, not because they are primarily poor in natural resources but also because they lack other major factors which are accountable for their present status.

Although it is better left to pertinent experts, a few of the facts which are responsible for our country to be least developed are worth knowing: "out-dated production relations system, poor development of production forces, low productivity, inadequate integration of natural resources and manpower and the unjudicious use of production" are some of the major reasons.

The overall backward system in turn resulted in the unbalanced distribution of wealth and services among the people. While owners of production forces used the output for extravagant luxury and self-enrichment, the majority of the people--the working class which is the pillar of the society--was denied basic necessities.

This injustice is often reflected in a society not only through a stark disparity of economic status among the people but by the prevalence of major social problems such as illiteracy, ill-health, unemployment, prostitution, juvenile delinquency, other social evils, etc.

The overall problem--long-standing and complicated as it is--requires a sustained and strenuous effort before it is tackled. The series of measures taken at the onset of the Popular Revolution and later, inter alia, the agrarian reform, the nationalisation of manufacturing and distributions complexes and extra houses and urban land, the ongoing Literacy Campaign, etc. were the milestones in the struggle to achieve social justice.

For instance the "Land to the Tiller" proclamation not only shattered the most obsolete feudal system in Ethiopia but contained the rural-urban influx which once threatened the country with serious repercussion.

A series of other measures were also taken to ameliorate social problems with all means at the disposal of the nation. For instance, a large section of the jobless were gainfully employed in state farms and others. Part of the unemployed social strata were given opinion molding orientations so as to change negative attitudes and behaviour prevalent among this sector.

A study was also conducted to examine the extent and nature of prostitution in urban centres of the country particularly in the capital. Very encouraging concern were shown in regard to the welfare of the children of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

These and other measures taken at different times and as the need was strongly felt are indeed rewarding. Yet, they are not enough to guarantee a lasting solution to all and every social problem of the country. What Ethiopia needs today as has been eloquently described time and again, is a centrally planned approach, applicable short-to-long-term strategies and an effective integration of the broad masses and their organizations in all national endeavours.

The Ten-year Perspective Plan currently under formulation by task forces assigned to specific areas of endeavour is, when applied, designed to ensure the building of a self-reliant and prosperous socialist society.

#### Great Impact

The impact of the Perspective Plan in social welfare in particular is impressive and indeed worth discussing. The Plan, according to the draft, would concentrate on the "development, preventive and curative or remedial" approaches in the social welfare endeavour.

The overall aim of the Perspective Plan in the social welfare aspect is "to ensure the gainful employment and productive engagement of all and every national of the country in various endeavours of the country and to provide social security assistance to all those, for one reason or another, are forced to be dependents on the society."

A long-term strategy has been studied and recommended at a central level that would lead to the solution of the prevailing social problems:

An all-purpose study on health, education, law, social services is one of the steps. This would involve children, the disabled, old-age people, the unemployed and prostitutes and others. This study would help identify the exact number of people in each of the social strata concerned.

There will be orientation and attitude change education while agitational programmes would be launched to raise the awareness of the broad masses in the objective and role of the undertaking and to integrate their material and manpower contributions in the national cause.



Existing social service institutions would be expanded while new ones would be set up to provide educational, health and other social services to children, the disabled, old-age citizens and other needy members of the society mainly.

Means would be sought to give social security assistance to old-age people and other dependents while the disabled would be encouraged and assisted to be independent and productive nationals.

Guidance and advice would be offered to families to help sustain their unity and thereby avoid the unnecessary repercussions of a broken family.

With means at disposal, programmes and health and recreational resorts would be prepared for various forms of social drifters.

The implementation of the Ten-year Perspective Plan is not at all an easy task. Right from the beginning it is met by more than enough problems.

Initially, there is neither a precedence nor an earlier study ever made in this country to tackle such a problem at a national level. All that was done to name humanitarian organizations or certain government agencies to give temporary assistance that would only sustain the situation.

Besides, there is no confirmed knowledge on the nature or magnitude of the various social problems, the number of people affected by such constraints and this makes it all the more difficult even how and where to start the treatment.

Up to the present, there is no single institution which would take responsibility to launch the war against social problems independently or even with government and public assistance.

Most serious, the manpower and material resources that this task is to demand is not easily available. The task, involving the whole nation's social welfare and dealing with a most complicated issue is indeed going to be a challenge: and when one remembers the hard times our country has got to pass through one cannot fail to imagine the challenge ahead.

However, no matter how vast and complicated, the challenge is not insurmountable. With perseverance and determination we shall, in unison, overcome all our difficulties and capture the commanding heights of social development and progress.

CSO: 4700/1555

GABON

FRENCH MINISTER OF CHAD, NAMIBIA, LEBANON

AB101143 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 82

[French Cooperation and Development Minister Cot's press conference in Libreville on 9 July 1982 at the end of his visit—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, you are winding up your visit to Gabon during which you conferred with members of the Gabonese cabinet and you had the opportunity to visit the interior of the country. Could you take stock of your visit? Could you take stock of your visit?

[Answer] Well, it is easy to take stock of my visit as it was an official visit aimed at demonstrating the importance which France gives to its relations with Gabon and this political aspect was coupled with my personal desire to visit Gabon. I will make this observation: The relations between our two countries are fundamental and important relations indeed. Wherever I was in the country, I was able to assess the role of the members of the French cooperation team and the role of French enterprises in the economy. I was also able to realize that the French here are interested in what they are doing. On the other hand, I could also see that the Gabonese are making efforts to allow them to work in the best conditions. That is my first observation as a French minister visiting Gabon. In a nutshell, I can say that it seems to be that the cooperation between France and Gabon does not have many problems and above all, the relations between it and Gabon are fundamental to France and hopefully to Gabon as well. In any case, I will not fail to do whatever is necessary to strengthen these relations.

[Question] Mr Minister, after your tour of the interior, could you give us precise details on French financial and human participation?

[Answer] I do not have the figures in mind, but I think France's participation is important, almost in every sector. Our technical cooperation must be aimed at helping, not at replacing, Gabonese. French cooperation personnel must prepare Gabonese to take over and actually hand over responsible positions to them. This is the necessary course to follow together. In this regard, I believe that the desires of the Gabonese Government coincide with those of the French Government.

[Question] Mr Minister, what do you believe are the prospects for the French-Chadian relations in the wake of Hissein Habre's accession to power?

[Answer] France's relations with Chad are state-with-state ties and therefore go beyond changes of government. In particular, Chad and France share long-standing ties whose history is an alternation of happy and sad periods. For a year now, you have known our position on Chad. It is one of strict noninterference in Chad's internal affairs and our efforts in that country are aimed at helping in its reconstruction. We have maintained this position throughout the events there and we will continue to make this pledge, as I am doing here now. Our personnel in Ndjamena are helping in the reconstruction of the city, while a medical team continues to work. Our ambassador--I believe--was the only ambassador to remain in Ndjamena throughout the transitional period. He did not leave his embassy. It was a symbol of the permanent nature of the relations between France and Chad. We are determined to help Chad in its reconstruction and reconciliation efforts. It is up to Chadians in the first place and next to Africans to do the rest. France has no intention of (?dicating) what must be done apart from (?calling for) peace and reconciliation in Chad. The period of adventures is past.

[Question] Mr Minister, France is a member of the contact group on the Namibian problem. Until now, the negotiations have made no headway. Could you tell us what proposals France has made?

[Answer] As a member of the contact group, we have acted in a relatively rapid manner, which I believe makes things progress. Now I have no doubt that the efforts of the contact group will lead to some results, in particular, two results. I mean it is apparent that there are reasons to hope that in the next few months the negotiations will make considerable headway and to a certain extent this will be due to the contact group. These negotiations will result in the independence of Namibia, which will thus take its rightful place among independent states of Africa, free from oppression and apartheid. Anyway, that is our aim and our action is supported by our African friends who want us to remain within the contact group in order to work to this end.

[Question] Mr Minister, a last question on the situation in Lebanon, with regard to Israeli invasion. Like most Western countries, France has condemned the invasion. But do you believe this is enough from France, a country which has long-standing relations with Lebanon?

[Answer] I hold the view that France has done everything it could in Beirut. This means that the Lebanese drama affects France profoundly. Our relations with that friendly country--like with other French-speaking countries--reach out beyond mere diplomatic relations. All French people have been affected by the Beirut tragedy. This is why France did not hesitate to take considerable risks. As you are aware, the price paid by France in its cooperation efforts is high, in particular, the death of an ambassador. Such are the risks run daily by French officials in Lebanon.

On the other hand, we have tried within the Security Council to make reason prevail and I believe that a great number of countries have already recognized the need for reason. I hope it will not only be recognized but also fully accepted.

CSO: 4719/1162

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES IMPRESSION CREATED BY TWO ACCRA WEEKLIES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Government has deplored the impression being created by two Accra weekly newspapers--THE ECHO and the FREE PRESS--that a cabal of PNDC members and Secretaries have been meeting secretly to pawn Ghana's resources to foreign countries and companies.

The government pointed out that a series of editorials by THE ECHO--Sunday, May 16, Sunday June 20, 1982, the FREE PRESS June 3, 1982--sought to discredit the agreements which the government is negotiating with Libya for oil supplies and with INTERAGRA of France for the financing of certain national projects. A statement issued by the Ministry of Information yesterday said the government deplores the fact that the two papers did not take the trouble to find out the details concerned with the above issues but rather sought to misinform the people and discredit the PNDC's genuine efforts to rehabilitate the economy and win back our economic independence.

It said the government's decision to lift the total volume of 360,000 metric tonnes of oil at freight of \$4.06m for a six-month period as compared to the same quantity from Nigeria for the period at \$1.86 million freight stemmed from the fact that the former agreement operates on a 360-day credit facility.

With regard to imports from Nigeria, Ghana enjoys only a 90-day credit after which period the country begins to pay for the oil at an interest rate of 16.31 percent.

The statement pointed out that this means, in effect, that for the same quantity of oil over the same period of time and taking into consideration the interest payable, Ghana would pay \$12 million more for the oil if the same had been imported from Nigeria.

According to the statement, the \$12m saving thus effectively offsets what appears to be a freight advantage in buying from Nigeria.

By buying from Libya, therefore, Ghana makes a long-term saving of \$9.78 m.

It stated, however: "This does not imply that Ghana by this advantage intends to stop its existing arrangements with Nigeria especially in the light of Nigeria's expressed willingness to negotiate the re-scheduling of payments of Ghana's oil debts which has been outstanding since the Limann era."

On INTERAGRA, the statement said emphatically that no agreement had been signed giving that company 80 percent shares in any venture.

It said what had been signed by the government were the agreed minutes after discussions between Ghana and INTERAGRA.

According to the statement, the company agreed to arrange financing for 80 percent of the estimated cost of the projects in agriculture and the timber industry.

"Nothing whatsoever was agreed about shareholding," it stated.

The statement added that it must be noted that the Public Agreements Review Board does not approve agreed minutes.

The government expressed the hope that the trend of journalism displayed by the two papers would not continue.

CSO: 4700/1547

## COMMITTEE SET UP TO RESTRUCTURE CIVIL SERVICE TOP POSITIONS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Wendy Asiamah]

[Text]

### **A SEVEN-MEMBER committee has been set up to restructure the top positions in the civil service.**

This followed a decision of PNDC Secretaries at a recent meeting to examine the role of the Principal Secretary and his relationship with other top technical-professional personnel within the service with regard to structural objectives of the current revolution.

In an interview, a government spokesman stated that the exercise is aimed at breaking the monopolistic advising mechanism at the top.

This, he said, would make it possible for top officials other than the Principal Secretaries to advise the political head and would also prevent the Principal Secretaries from directing "a one-man show".

The restructuring, the spokesman hinted, would take the form of designating job descriptions to avoid overlapping of responsibility and accountability.

Under its terms of reference the committee will examine the justification or otherwise of the Principal Secretary continuing to play his traditional role as first line adviser to the political head of the Ministry and thereby exercising a supervisory role over everyone else.

- It will review the traditional role of the principal secretary in such a manner as will remove all possibilities of conflict, non-cooperation and dissatisfaction, as has been the experience with the status quo in many an instance.

- The committee will also modify the accountability structure among the top echelons of the civil service by restructuring job descriptions and the chain of command.

- Members will consider the need to let Principal Secretaries and other top brass of the civil and public services go and come with governments so as to ensure absolute political commitment at the top official level.

- They are expected to evolve measures for opening appointments to the official headship of Ministries to suitable persons outside the Administrative class of the civil service entirely.

- Members are charged to relate the entire exercise to previous structural review reports on the civil service which have not yet been implemented, e.g. the Okoh Committee report.

The committee is expected to submit its recommendations to the PNDC Secretaries' meeting by next week.

The spokesman however took the opportunity to dispel rumours circulating that the restructuring

would lead to the dismissal of Principal Secretaries within the service and the subsequent abolition of that post.

The rumour is baseless and unfounded, the spokesman added.

The spokesman however hinted that the proceedings of the committee will not automatically lead to a situation where the principal secretary necessarily becomes the head of administration within the service.

The committee members comprise, Dr Kaku Kyiamah, Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology as chairman, Mr K. B. Asante, Secretary for Trade, Ms Ama Ata-Aidoo, Secretary for Education and Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Others are Mr R. Pephrah, Principal Consultant with Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), Mr George K. Sackey, head of the civil service and a Secretary convener with Dr Asibi Abudu, member of the National Economic Review Committee as a co-opted member.

CSO: 4700/1547

HOUSING SECRETARY ANNOUNCES PLANNED WORKERS VILLAGES

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

**W**ORKERS villages have been planned for Tema and Achimota, Professor Mawuse Dake, Secretary for Works and Housing, has announced.

Speaking at a workers forum in Accra yesterday, Prof. Dake said the projects would utilize the products of the Prefabricated Large Panel Concrete Factory to build flats that would give accommodation to more workers instead of the present houses which only benefited the wealthy.

The Secretary said the Prefab factory was being rehabilitated and every encouragement would be given to the company to enable it to meet the aspi-

rations of the workers.

He hinted that there had been series of negotiations with the government and the USSR to find out how best the factory could become economically viable instead of being a "white elephant" as at now.

Prof. Dake declared: "I have given the company two years to wake up from its slumber and become alive to its responsibilities to the people or close down altogether".

The Secretary made it clear that he was not used to bureaucratic procedures. All he was demanding from agencies under the Ministry was positive action and "I am not going to compromise on that".

CSO: 4700/1547



PDC WEEKLY ORGAN 'NSAMANKOW' LAUNCHED IN ACCRA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Kofi Yeboah-Algyemang]

[Text] A Weekly Review newspaper, "Nsamankow," the organ of the People's Defence Committees (PDCs) which will serve as the organ of the revolution, the people's march forward and the mouthpiece for the PDCs has been launched in Accra.

In a speech at the launching ceremony yesterday, read on behalf of Mr Chris Atim, a member of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) and chairman of the Interim National Coordinating Committee (INCC) by Mr Johnny Kodjo, Deputy Chairman of the INCC said the aim of the paper is to provide revolutionary links among the revolutionary people in Ghana, their revolutionary government and to promote the correct development of the revolutionary organs of the people--the PDCs--for the advancement of the 31st December Revolution.

Nsamankow is being published by the Press information and Educational Department (PIED) of the INCC with Mr Mustapha Kutana as Editor.

CSO: 4700/1547

TWO SFC SHIPS UNDER PROBE FOR REPORTED SALE OF CATCH TO FOREIGN SHIPS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

**TWO of the State Fishing Corporation's (SFC) vessels are at the moment being investigated for allegedly selling all their catch to foreign vessels on the high seas.**

The SFC vessels, it has been established, have been indulging in such transaction all these years.

According to officials at the SFC, for some time now the fishermen of the Corporation spend over six weeks at sea only to return to say that they could not have any catch whilst private vessels which spend two weeks in the same territorial waters return with bumper catches.

The two vessels are presently berthed at the Tema Fishing Harbour.

This criminal, unpatriotic and anti-revolutionary activities of the SFC fishermen prompted the Chairman

of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC), Flt-Lt. Jerry John Rawlings to go to the offices of the corporation to remind the workers that they would be cheating themselves if they cheat government.

The Chairman, looking distressed, told the workers that they would be depriving themselves and all Ghanaians of the proper utilisation of proceeds from their work.

"This is our country, and you and I have got to control and protect her wealth," he said.

According to Flt-Lt. Rawlings the attitude of workers who steal what they think belongs to the government is what is slowing down the revolution.

He said no revolution in the world had succeeded without moral strength.

ANOTHER PNDC MEMBER CONFIRMS SETTING UP OF PEOPLE'S TRIBUNALS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Eluis Arveh]

[Excerpt]

ANOTHER member of the PNDC, Mr Chris Atim, has confirmed the setting up of People's Tribunals throughout the country shortly to mete out "unusual punishment" to counter-revolutionaries and persons who have committed "unusual crimes" against the people.

He explained that the decision followed the failure of the existing law courts to deal diligently with cases arising out of the present revolutionary circumstances.

For instance, Mr Atim cited, "the mere administration of the PNDC Rent Law cannot be done by the courts and there is therefore the need to revolutionise them."

He was addressing a massive rally of chiefs, workers and people organised by the workers' defence committee of the Oil Palm Research Centre at Kusi, near Kade, in the Eastern Region last Saturday.

The PNDC Member observed that of late the activities of some people against the revolution had been on the increase to the indignation of the masses whom, he said, had demanded "more action".

Mr Atim also warned that henceforth any attack on the PDCs would be deemed as direct attack on the PNDC itself and such acts would not be tolerated.

He noted that the PDCs had been the subject of persistent attacks by unscrupulous businessmen and women and top management officials who had been hard hit by the effects of the revolution and cautioned that anybody who now questioned the legitimacy of the PDCs instead of taking them more serious shall be treated as questioning the legitimacy of the PNDC.

Mr Atim disclosed that PDCs within all border towns and villages of the country would soon undergo para military training to enable them carry out patrol duties alongside the border guards to ensure strict surveillance of smugglers and other economic saboteurs.

He advised the people to be wary of false rumours particularly about the PNDC and said there was no such confusion as being alledged. No armoured cars were missing at Burma Camp, he added.

CSO: 4700/1547

# MOSLEMS URGED TO UNITE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Ashanti Regional Interim Chairman of the National Moslem Task Force, has called on Muslims to unite and tackle economic problems within their capability collectively.**

Addressing a public rally at Zongo at Bekwai-Ashanti yesterday, Alhaji Rasheed Yunus said that they could undertake such activities as evacuating locked-up cocoa in the Amansie district, community farming and helping to provide social facilities like toilet, drainage systems and water.

Alhaji Yunus told them that the Government would only help them when they start development programmes in their communities.

He asked them not to entertain any doubts about their pilgrimage to Mecca because the Government would not deny them the opportunity.

Mr Kwami Abradu, deputy District Chief Executive for Amansie, called on the People's Defence Committee (PDC) at Bekwai-Ashanti to co-

operate with the foodstuff sellers to find acceptable food prices for food items.

He warned them to desist from enforcing price control for the foodstuffs since this could make it more scarce.

Mr Abradu assured the Moslems of adequate supplies of essential items they would need most during their Ramadan fast.

They would also be provided with cement to undertake minor works on their Mosque, he added.

In his welcome address Malam Yakubu Audu, the Zerinkin Zongo, noted that his people were finding it difficult to obtain land for farming.

The land they had been cultivating, he said, had been acquired for the cultivation of oil-palm.

Mr S. D. Alhassan, magistrate grade two at Fomena, urged the Moslems to send their children to public schools at the beginning of the next academic year so that they could also benefit from the educational system — GNA.

CSO: 4700/1547

CIVIL SERVICE CWDC THREATENS TO TAKE OVER ANTI-WORKER PRESS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jun 82 pp 4, 5

[Text]

**THE Central Workers Defence Committee (CWDC) of the Civil Service yesterday threatened to take over any press house which would be used against the interests of the working people.**

In a statement issued in Accra in connection with the stand being taken by the independent newspaper, the "Echo" on the question of ideology the committee said it would effect the take-over without seeking permission from anybody.

The statement, signed by Mr Kwesi Anhwere, the secretary said since the question of ideology cropped up, the "Echo" had assumed an expected stance —

anti-people, pro-neo colonialist and imperialist position.

It said that was to be expected since the paper had been noted for its pro-Busia (former Prime Minister, Dr K. A. Busia), and capitalist outpourings.

"The workers of Ghana cannot forget that the 'Echo' played a leading role in the disbanding of the Trades Union movement by the proscribed Progress Party through the institution of an anti-worker and neo-colonialist propaganda machine," the statement declared.

The statement noted that the liberation of the underprivileged cannot be sacrificed on the altar of abstract press freedom, which only

provides an opportunity for the enemies of the broad masses to spread their message of doom.

"A commitment to the restructuring of society, as a means of transferring power to the people, is a necessary pre-condition for the existence and operation of any press in Ghana, especially during these revolutionary times," it noted.

Traditionally, it said, the "Echo" had consistently served the interests of enemies of the people, having been the official newspaper of the Progress Party and its present editor, was editor of the "Star", the official newspaper of the proscribed Popular Front Party. — GNA

PNDC APPROVES NEW HOUSING PLAN FOR WORKERS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) has approved a new housing scheme aimed at solving the acute accommodation problem facing workers.**

Works and Housing Secretary, Professor Mawuse Dake made this known when addressing executive members of the People's Defence Committees (PDCs) of the 13 departments under his ministry. The Secretary said a National Housing Board would be set up to study the requirements of each region and allocate building materials on regional basis.

He said planned estate houses would be built in each region and managed by the Local PDCs who would ensure that the community gets the necessary infrastructure.

In addition, a national housing development fund would soon be set up to finance the housing project and start with government grants. Institutions like the Bank for Housing and Construction and the Social Security and National Insurance Trust would be expected

to contribute towards it.

He said his ministry would set up a research and development unit to collect data on a house census and to work out the modalities for efficient implementation of the programme.

Prof Dake disclosed that a law would soon be passed to make it obligatory for all house owners and landlords to register their houses for their values to be determined.

Landlords whose houses are above a certain value would be required to pay taxes that would go into the housing development fund.

The Secretary announced the setting up of an Urban Improvement Authority to upgrade and improve facilities at places like Nima and Ashiaman.

According to Prof Dake the State Housing Corporation (SHC) and the Tema Development Corporation (TDC) would be re-organised while the building departments of the TDC and the State Construction Corporation (SCC) are to be combined to form a State Construction Company soon to be set up. — GNA.

CSO: 4700/1547

## PNDC NOTES ROLE OF CHRISTIANS IN REVOLUTION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

CHRISTIANITY will be a lost entity in Ghana if its followers remain corrupt and immoral, a representative from the PNDC Secretariat has said at Suhum.

Addressing a meeting of priests of spiritual churches, he said the on-going 'Holy War' would be deemed won only when the moral decay which gripped the country before the December 31 revolution was completely wiped out.

He said this was the greatest challenge facing Christians and their leaders, adding that they had no option but to be in the forefront of the revolution which seeks to uproot the very evils that Christianity preaches against.

The representative said throughout Biblical history, whenever and wherever such moral decay existed, God had not spared the rod of a violent change — a revolution — to save his people from ruin.

The December 31 Revolution

should be seen as a divine opportunity for Ghanaians to shirk their evil practices he added.

The representative said in the process of up-rooting the old order, there was bound to be immense difficulties which might seem even more daunting than what existed before the Revolution.

He said these difficulties were the direct consequence of the extent of destruction that took place in the past.

He asked the priests to rally their large army of followers behind the Revolution and preach to them the message of unity, love and honesty which, he said, was the bedrock of the revolutionary process.

The Eastern Regional organizer of the National Council for Pentecostal Churches, the Rev O. N. Nii-Amassah, called for unity among the various spiritual churches in order to achieve their objectives. — GNA.

CSO: 4700/1547

## PNDC MEMBER SEES NO PROLONGED DEBATE ON REVOLUTION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**B**RIGADIER J. Nunoo-Mensah, Chief of Defence Staff and member of the PNDC, has declared that most of the abuses committed against the country had been possible through the active co-operation or participation of Ghanaians.

He said the country was dragged into the present economic mess because "we have not been able to create a nation of true patriots."

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah was speaking at the 14th presidential ball of the Rotary Club of Accra West at the Continental Hotel, Accra, at the week-end.

He warned that unsavoury remarks about agreements between the Government and multinational companies hurt national interest and discouraged investors but benefitted detractors.

If the existing agreements

were inimical to the nation's interests, the CDS pointed out, the appropriate thing was to invite the companies for negotiations.

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah said there was the need to improve the machinery for supervising the operations of business concerns to ensure that cheating and stealing of resources were eliminated.

The PNDC member noted that because of the economic constraints, the society had lost its sense of direction, and today, many Ghanaians had lost faith in themselves and in their ability to overcome problems.

He said the country's socio-economic and political problems were so complex and cumbersome that only a careful and sober examination of them, and a determined and sustained effort on the part of all Ghanaians could see the nation through them.

On the question of ideology, the PNDC member observed: Do not think that there is any great argument about whether or not we need a political direction on our Revolution."

He said while most people would want to believe that there was the need for some political direction to ensure some cohesiveness in the collective approach to the country's problems, there was no need for this prolonged and unnecessary debate on the issue.

Most people were content with criticizing the PNDC or other state organizations but no one has so far put forward serious and concrete proposals as to how the multitude of problems could be solved, he said.



Brig. Nunoo-Mensah pointed out that while some form of approach might suit other countries in tackling their problems, it would be wrong and suicidal—as Ghana's own experience had shown — to import other political systems or ideologies without any reference to her own peculiar situation.

The Ghanaian society was rich in culture and the best thing to do was to evolve her own political institutions based on "our traditional and cultural practices as a basis for our political and social revolution."

He warned that unless the Government was able to mobilize all the people, irrespective of their social, political or economic background, "this economic crusade to move our country towards economic freedom may prove to be a fallacy."

"We should take a pragmatic view of our problems and adopt practical measures that are likely to yield results and bring economic prosperity to our people," he declared.

Brig. Nunoo-Mensah made clear that the Revolution would only be meaningful if the lot of the poor and under-privileged people was improved.

The CDS noted the abject poverty of most of the people desperately indeed of basic necessities of life, and said instead of spending valuable time looking for scape-goats for "our economic failures, it is about time we put an end to all the noise we are making and settle down to some serious work."

He said it was unthinkable to imagine that Ghana could develop without private indigenous or foreign investments adding that while some of these investors need to be watched and their activities carefully scrutinized, "it would be in our economic interest to welcome all genuine investors, no matter their political or ideological background."

"Ultimately, it is the interest of Ghana that matters and not those of any foreign power." — GNA.

CSO: 4700/1547

## BRIEFS

**TAKEOVER OF FLOUR MILLS DEMANDED**--The People's Defence Committee of the Takoradi Flour Mills has called on the Government to take over the mill to save it from total collapse. In a resolution adopted at the inauguration of the Committee at Takoradi, the workers asked the Government to appoint a management committee to run the factory. According to a GBC news bulletin, the workers accused the management of corruption and misuse of company property and appealed to the PNDC to dissolve the board and interdict the management staff. They also asked the Government to probe the company's affairs. According to the PDC chairman, while the workers have no means of transport to convey them to and from work, the management staff had been granted loans ranging from ¢120,000 to ¢360,000 to buy saloon cars for themselves. He said as a result of frustration, majority of the factory's skilled personnel had resigned. Addressing the workers earlier, a member of the Co-ordinating Committee of PDCs, Mr Grant, said the flour industry had become associated with 'kalabule' and therefore called on the workers to take active interest in the running of the mill in order to check the malpractices. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 30 Jun 82 p 8]

**STONE QUARRY PROJECT DELAYED**--The Adaklu Ahunda Stone Quarry which will supply chippings for all road construction in the Volta Region and elsewhere in the country will start its trial production next September. Mr Anthony Fekpe, Managing Director of the Volta Regional Development Corporation (VORADEC) who disclosed this at the weekend at Adaklu near Ho said the completion of work on the project was six weeks behind schedule. He was briefing the deputy secretary of the Ministry of Roads and Highways, Mr Edward Obeng Donkor, who visited the project site to acquaint himself with the progress of work. Mr Fekpe attributed the delay in the constructional work to the problem of securing licence to purchase dynamite for blasting the rocks. The Volta Regional Secretary, Dr Yao Flagbe who accompanied the Deputy Secretary said he would ensure that the corporation was issued with a licence for the dynamite. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jun 82 p 1]

SEIZURE OF HOARDED FOOD--About 1,860 bags of food items were seized at the Yendi market during an anti-hoarding exercise organized by the local People's Defence Committee and security personnel. The items included 370 bags of guinea corn, 291 bags of maize, 139 bags of groundnuts, 226 bags of beans, 695 bags of millet, 59 bags of dried cassava (kokonte), 50 bags of rice and 28 bags of shea-nuts. According to the chief executive for Eastern Dagomba, Mr Lawrence Donyuo, the exercise was organized because food sellers were reluctant to sell some of their items to consumers. He said the seized items would be retailed to the public. Such institutions as hospitals, prisons and schools would be given bulk allocations.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Jun 82 p 1]

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PDCs--A special programme has been drawn up to train PDCs in border towns and villages to assist in border patrol duties, Mr Chris Bukari Atim, member of PNDC has announced. Addressing a rally of workers and people of Kusi in the Eastern Region at the weekend, Mr Atim said there was the need to establish a mechanism to protect the people's wealth produced after hard work. He commended the PDCs for being the only institution which had stood up to fight for the cause of the people and expose evil-doers in the society. Anyone who questioned the legitimacy of the PDCs would be deemed to be questioning the very existence of the PNDC itself, he made it clear. Mr Atim said the PDCs would be given more powers to enable them to perform their functions more effectively as the main organ through which the people would take decisions affecting their own interests. He called on the committees to intensify the education of the people in the rural areas for better appreciation of demands of the Revolution. "A well-intended action, if misunderstood by the people, can be misinterpreted by the enemies of the Revolution to bring the Government into disrepute," he said. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Jun 82 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 4700/1547

ECONOMIC SITUATION, POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS EXAMINED

Economic Difficulties

Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 May 83 p 5

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "The Ivory Coast: A Model Put to the Test"]

[Text] Twenty-two years after its accession to international sovereignty, the Republic of the Ivory Coast continues to arouse the admiration and praise of some, the reservations and criticism of others. Presented as a model of outstanding success achieved within the framework of the free capitalist system, for which it seems to be a showcase in West Africa, the Ivorian economic experience is considered with distrust in some so-called progressive circles. The latter have been predicting for more than two decades the end of the "Ivorian economic miracle," about which they do not hesitate to speak, moreover, as "development without growth."

The second stage of the president of the French Republic's first official trip to black Africa, the Ivory Coast has always been one of the African partners with which Paris maintained the closest relations.

The Ivorian president has been the first African chief of state to be received by Mitterrand after his installation in the Elysee. Since then, Houphouet-Boigny is, of all his African colleagues, the one who has had most often the opportunity to speak in private with the [French] chief of state. This situation is explained not only by the personal ties which have united the two men for 30 years, when as minister for overseas France, Mitterrand, by permitting Houphouet-Boigny's African Democratic Rally to split off the French Communist Party, avoided bloody confrontations between Africans and Frenchmen in all of black Africa.

Cooperation between Paris and Abidjan remains exemplary. Politically, and especially on African questions as a whole, from Chad to Namibia and from the Western Sahara to the Horn of Africa, the viewpoints are generally very close. It is clear that, as in the past, Abidjan, like Dakar, remains one of the anchors of French policy in the African west. Since independence, the number of French nationals settled on African territory has increased more than tenfold; the number of French technical assistants employed in the country has largely tripled. France remains the No 1 buyer for a country

which is its third most important customer on the continent, after the South African Republic and Nigeria.

Politically stable, the Ivory Coast is endowed with a government which is characterized by the independence of the executive power, concentrated in the hands of a president of the republic elected every 5 years by universal suffrage. Constantly reelected since his country's accession to independence Felix Houphouet-Boigny, during his successive terms in office, has been faced by only a few mishaps along the way, the consequences of which cannot be compared with those of the coups d'etat or the various attempts at destabilization suffered by all the border states: Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Upper Volta and Ghana. On the other hand, the Ivory Coast remains, along with Guinea, the only state in this entire area that still has a civilian government, the military having imposed its rule from Monrovia to Bamako, from Ouagadougou to Accra.

On the economic level, the contrast between the Ivorian microcosm and its immediate environment is even more striking. The superiority of the Ivory Coast, in spite of the pessimism that has been developing for the last few months in economic circles, continues to make it a magnetic pole for all of western Africa, and thousands of workers are flocking from Niger and Togo, from Benin and Mali, from Guinea and Ghana, toward the cocoa, banana and pineapple plantations of the Lower Coast.

For some months, however, an atmosphere of pessimism has been developing in Ivorian economic circles, especially among the expatriates. It is difficult to establish how much of this is attributable to the facts and how much arises from mere rumors in the spread of this deleterious climate favorable to the birth of antiestablishment movements like the one for which the University of Abidjan was recently the setting.

On the political level, the problem of the succession, which the main figure concerned himself refuses to open up, sustains, in spite of everything, the most fanciful speculations. To those who predict the apocalypse, we may, however, oppose the argument that providential politicians do not exist in the Ivory Coast any more than elsewhere. We may, above all, reply that, in other places on the African continent where power was at least as strongly personalized as in Abidjan, the succession took place under conditions which reduced to nothing all the alarmist forecasts. For example, in Kenya and Senegal, where Arap Moi and Abdou Diouf have, up to the present at least, taken over, without any conflict, the legacy left them respectively by Jomo Kenyatta and, of his own free will, Senghor.

#### Cooperation with the West

Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 May 82 pp 5-6

[Article by Edmond Jouve, Director of Political Science Department of the Sorbonne, Paris I: "A Watchful Ally of the West"]

[Text] When in November 1950, Felix Houphouet-Boigny announced that he was putting an end to the African Democratic Rally's adherence to the PCF [French

Communist Party], he was, for the first time, breaking loose from his moorings with France. However, from 1956 to 1959, the Ivorian leader took part in the French Government. As a member of the constitutional advisory committee, he contributed in 1958 to the drawing up of the draft constitution. He even defended, against all odds, the federalist arguments. But the defeats which piled up eventually got the better of his enthusiasm. On 3 June 1960, he made this confession: "I have waited in vain on the threshold of federation with my faded flowers."

He, therefore, called for his country's independence, refusing any hybrid form of French-style "commonwealth." From then on, events followed each other in rapid succession. On 7 August 1960, the independence of the Ivory Coast was officially proclaimed. The new state was admitted to the United Nations a few weeks later, on 20 September 1960, with the double sponsorship of Tunisia and France. The following 3 November, it granted itself a constitution. According to its Article 69, "The Republic of the Ivory Coast may conclude agreements of association with other states..It agrees to set up with these states intergovernmental bodies for joint administration, coordination and free cooperation."

With the passing years, the foreign policy of this country would appear with greater clarity. It showed a will for peace, neutrality and cooperation. President Houphouet-Poigny had the ambition to make of his country an African Switzerland, in the shelter of which a strong and prosperous state could be built. To achieve this result, the Ivory Coast would have to be able to count on preferential bilateral alliances and on appropriate international organizations.

#### Preferential Bilateral Relations

Geography demands that the Ivory Coast accommodate itself to its African partners and make the most of these constraints. The other side of its foreign policy is the result of a very clear choice: only the West can effectively assist the Ivory Coast.

The African constraints are of unequal severity. They are stronger with the bordering states--Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Upper Volta, Ghana--than with the others.

Two of them--Upper Volta and Mali--supply it with the manpower needed by its economy. Most of the 2.5 million foreigners in the Ivory Coast are in fact of Upper Voltan and Malian origin, even if there are also Guineans, Beninese, Togolese, Ghanaians and Mauritians.

It is first of all with Upper Volta that the Ivory Coast is condemned to live on good terms. It has a vital need for its manpower. The recruitment of this manpower gave rise to a convention, dated 9 March 1960, which itself followed a first draft signed on 4 April 1959. The extension of the railroad from Bobo-Dioulasso to Ouagadougou again heightened the symbiosis between the two countries. The greater part of Voltan exports, in fact, pass through the port of Abidjan.

Aware of this interdependence, President Houphouet-Boigny proposed, in November 1964, to draw this inference from it: granting the benefit of dual nationality to the nationals of the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta. The project ended abruptly. Feelings, however, cannot be controlled. Since Col Saye Zerbo's accession to power following the coup d'etat of 25 November 1980, relationships between the two capitals have picked up.

Relations with Bamako present the same characteristic: they are only polite. Many years ago, however--on 21 January 1963--a treaty of friendship, cooperation and assistance was signed by Mali and the Ivory Coast. It is true that the Ivorian leaders had been pushed to this by the internal difficulties with which they were faced.

With two other countries--Guinea and Ghana--relationships have gone through many fluctuations during the last 20 years. Today, they tend to "normalize themselves" because of the dangers which seem--here or there--to come up.

Everything had started quite badly with Guinea, however. Following the "no" referendum of 28 September 1958, Abidjan lent a hand in putting Conakry into quarantine. At the same time, it granted facilities to the National Liberation Front of Guinea, opposed to Sekou Toure. However, from 19 October to 2 November 1962, Houphouet-Boigny paid an official visit to Guinea. Following the overthrow of K. Nkrumah, the Guinean president threatened to go across the Ivory Coast in order to fight the authors of the putsch.

Some years later, in 1970, hopes were based on an exchange of sports delegations. But one swallow does not make a summer. Better times would have to be awaited. They would come in 1978: after 20 years of disagreement, the time for reconciliation had come.

When the Ivory Coast became independent, Houphouet-Boigny was not on the best of terms with Nkrumah. It is true that Ghana was encouraging the irredentist opposition manifesting itself in the Sanwi region. Relationships deteriorated even further. On 7 May 1965, the Ivorian chief of state was even led to declare: "I did not leave French rule in order to place our country under the domination of Mr Kwame Nkrumah, and thus of Ghana." After the latter's overthrow, the Ghana-Ivory Coast border was reopened on 19 May 1966. The 1972 military coup d'etat put an end to the process of improving Ivoro-Ghanaian relations. The situation does not appear to have evolved following the putsch of 31 December 1981. Capt Jerry John Rawlings, in fact, waited some 20 days to send the usual explanatory mission to the Ivory Coast and other neighboring countries.

The Liberia of President William Tolbert had scarcely any difficulties with Houphouet-Boigny. During the latter's official visit to Monrovia, he noted a wide agreement between the two countries. In 1978, the Ivory Coast joined its efforts to those of Guinea in order to give military assistance to the Liberian chief of state in difficulty. Since S Sgt Samuel K. Doe seized power during the night of 11 to 12 April 1980, relations between the two capitals have cooled.

Relationships with the other countries of Africa are less decisive for the Ivory Coast. Those which President Houphouet-Boigny tried to establish

with South Africa, starting in 1970, have nevertheless aroused much passion. On 28 April 1971, he justified his position as follows: "This peace will be effective only if it is achieved between all African states, including South Africa...Apartheid is South Africa's problem. It is not by force that its disappearance from the South African Republic will be assured."

The following 6 October, Blaise N'Dia Koffi, minister of state, and the Ivorian delegation headed by him, took advantage of a stop at Victoria to make some unofficial contacts. Some years later--in 1974--Houphouet-Boigny received Vorster at Yamoussoukro in the greatest secrecy. But a decisive blow was struck in September 1975. Laurent Dona Fologo, Ivorian minister of information, made an official visit to South Africa. On that occasion, he condemned apartheid as follows: "There is at least one poison on this African continent: that is South African racism." But he also added: "Not being in agreement does not mean being against dialog." This initiative--which did not prove to be very productive--did not please everyone, in particular, Guinea.

Relations with the other countries do not call for lengthy comments. It should be recalled, however, that the Ivory Coast recognized Biafra in 1968 and helped it in its struggle. Today, however, the Ivory Coast is in the camp of those who--unlike Mali and Ghana--have not recognized the Sararan Democratic Arab Republic. Under other circumstances, Abidjan helped to look for a solution to a conflict between Algeria and Morocco. Thus, in December 1963, the arbitration committee for the Algerian-Moroccan conflict began its work in Abidjan. The Ivory Coast would have found it difficult to avoid certain relationships with African countries. On the other hand, its choice of the West was in no way imposed on it.

A champion of economic liberalism, the Ivory Coast stands aloof from the socialist countries and plays the game of cooperation with the West. France is its favored partner. Having become independent, the Ivory Coast wished to redefine its relations with France. As of 24 April 1961, a treaty and eight cooperation agreements (one as agreement for technical military assistance) were signed with France, after which President Houphouet-Boigny made--from 8 to 10 June 1961--his first official trip to Paris. A short time later--in July-August 1961--the Ivorian chief of state displayed his talents as a conciliator in the Bizerte affair. On another equally burning subject--the Algerian question--he declared himself in favor of a peaceful solution. In a speech made on 15 January 1962, he stated he preferred negotiation to "sterile condemnations."

Since 1960, the Ivory Coast has been one of the chief beneficiaries of the economic and military assistance granted by France. Another fact points in the same direction: in 1979, there were 45,000 Frenchmen living in the Ivory Coast, that is, three times more than on the date of its independence.

Gradually, however, the cooperation agreements had to be modified or replaced. On 14 November 1973, new agreements for monetary cooperation were signed. On 8 October 1976, a convention was concluded in Paris between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of the Ivory



Coast relative to the movement of persons. Exchanges of Franco-Ivorian letters have taken place in the last few years in order to make some alterations in existing agreements. From 1969 onwards, the cordiality of the relations was no longer what it had been. But since 10 May 1981, the current, again, seems to be moving.

Close ties were also formed, for example, with the United States, on the occasion of visits made on both sides. As early as May 1962, Houphouet-Boigny made an official trip to the United States. Among the relationships established since then, mention should be made, among others, of the stay which took place in the Ivory Coast, from 8 to 11 September 1979, of an American trade delegation led by Ambassador Young. The United States is also giving economic and military assistance to the country.

The "dialog" advocated by the Ivory Coast in the national context is thus also practiced with regard to foreign policy. It is done in a bilateral fashion, within appropriate international institutions.

Before providing itself with international institutions, Africa convenes conferences to try to define a common position on the important problems of the hour. The Ivory Coast set an example by convening, on 24 October 1960, at Abidjan, a meeting bringing together the chiefs of state of Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Upper Volta, Niger, Mauritania, Senegal, Dahomey, the Central African Republic and Chad. Two months later, in December, the representatives of the same states--joined by Madagascar--met again in Brazzaville. In May 1961, the Monrovia conference permitted "reformist" Africa to set itself up, thus distancing the Ivory Coast from some of its Casablanca-group neighbors: Guinea, Mali, Ghana, supposedly belonging to "revolutionary" Africa. Such initiatives led in 1963 to the establishment of the Organization for African Unity, thanks to the Pan-African Conference in Addis Ababa, the convening of which was supported by the Ivory Coast.

#### Continental-Scope Initiatives

But Abidjan was also concerned with opening itself to the world beyond Africa, with a view to, for example, slowing down or stopping the deterioration in the price of raw materials. To that end in particular, the Ivory Coast joined the "Group of 77" and, following the 1973 summit, the nonaligned movement. It also takes part in numerous international organizations.

Some of these are African. Houphouet-Boigny stated, on several occasions, that he was in favor of continental unity, but under certain conditions. Thus, he stated on 15 October 1980: "We wish to have, in all of Africa, regional economic groups whose close and brotherly cooperation will result in the rational organization of a true African common market."

Thus, there is room, first of all, for regional organizations. The Ivory Coast has stamped one of these with its deal: The Entente Council. Abidjan plays a pivotal role in it. Established on 20 May 1959, with Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey, this institution at first appeared to be a replica of the Mali Federation. In 1966, a Mutual Aid and Secured Loans Fund of the council

was established, with the understanding that its funds would benefit essentially the Ivory Coast's partners. The Ivory Coast undoubtedly carries a lot of weight there. However, Houphouet-Boigny claims--not without reason--to have placed this organization in the field of "economic and social cooperation, to the exclusion of any political concerns."

The Ivory Coast also holds a position of choice in the CEA0. Established by a treaty signed on 3 June 1972, it only became really operational in 1976. A nonaggression and aid agreement [ANAD], a solidarity and intervention fund for the development of the community [Fosidec], an agreement on the free movement of persons, usefully supplement the first text.

The Ivory Coast is a member of the West African Development Bank [WADB], established by six states on 14 November 1973. It signed the treaty of 28 May 1975 setting up an Economic Community of the West African States [CEAO]. It is a party, moreover, to the agreement of 25 November 1963 concerning the Niger River Commission and navigation and transport on the Niger River.

The Ivory Coast also honors organizations with a continental orientation. Thus, in February 1961, it joined the Economic Commission for Africa. [ECA] Established by a resolution of 29 April 1958, the ECA aims at becoming "an instrument for economic cooperation for the bulk of the African territory." In another field, Abidjan supported the creation of the African and Malagasy Union [UAM]. The Ivory Coast appears among the 12 states which, on 12 September 1961, at the close of the Tananarive conference, signed the charter of the UAM. In the continuation of the UAM, Abidjan gave rise to the creation of the African-Malagasy Common Organization, the result of a treaty signed at Tananarive on 27 June 1965. On 22 May 1963, the Ivory Coast had adopted the Addis Ababa charter, creating the OAU.

In many other sectors, the Ivory Coast has taken and is taking initiatives that are continental in scope. Last February, for example, it welcomed a symposium devoted to studying the plan for creating an international institution for advanced studies in development at Yamoussoukro.

The Ivory Coast is not only present in numerous African international organizations, but also in many others bringing together states of the North and the South. Thus, it belongs to the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency, created in Niamey in 1970. Thus, in February 1975 and in October 1979, it signed the Lome convention, linking the member countries of the EEC and the ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific countries].

In other--more technical--fields, it can be noted that the Ivory Coast is a member of the Inter-African Organization for the Congo (OAIC), established in December 1980, and the Cocoa Producers' Alliance, formed in May 1962.

The foreign policy of the Ivory Coast is organized around some strong ideas which can be synthesized as follows: neighborly relations with bordering states; preferential relationships with the West, in particular France; a regional and continental policy in the African context.

# SUB-DIVISION OF LAND THREATENING FOOD PRODUCTION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jun 82 p 19

[Article by Chris Musyoka]

[Text]

KENYA's "food basket", the Rift Valley Province, continues to feed the nation but its productive capacity is threatened by the daily purchase and sub-division of large farms by land-buying companies.

Since independence the province, referred to as the "Granary of Kenya", has been the backbone of the country's food supply.

While many exclusively farming areas in the country have been eaten up by the rapidly growing population, the fertile central areas of the Rift Valley still have fine sprawling large-scale farms producing top class beef, milk, mutton, wool, pyrethrum, wheat, maize, barley, tea and a host of other agricultural products.

Statistics show the province has a total of 533,500ha of land under crop out of an agriculturally potential area of 2,500,900 hectares (exclusive of forests).

This area was once the White Highlands, farmed by colonial white settlers before independence, who shipped agricultural produce overseas.

The agricultural output in the province, particularly in Nakuru District, has since dropped. Some factors which have combined to frustrate increased food production in the region are:

- Large pieces of land have been bought by African farmers who have not taken farming seriously.

- Large places of land have been left idle for years either because the owners have other farms or have not acquired enough capital to invest in them.

- While the cost of inputs have risen, the current producer prices are a major disincentive to farmers.

- Payments to farmers by crop agents on maize and pyrethrum have been delayed.

- Storage facilities are poor and, in some places, slow buying of crops have left crops to rot. The worst of all these negative factors is probably the buying of large potentially productive areas have been by land-buying companies and then sub-divided into one-and-a-half to five-acre plots and allocated to thousands of shareholders.

For more than ten years now since the companies bought the farms, people allocated with plots have been more concerned with the actual acquisition and politics than maximising food production.

The picture is strictly clear from the top of Menengai Crater, looking down on Engoshura and Menengai farms to the north, both owned by members of the Nakuru District Ex-Freedom Fighters Organisation (NDEFFO).

The scene is that of closely-packed temporary houses squatting on poorly cultivated pieces of one and a half acre plots. On either side of the two company farms are vast green farms with wheat, maize and livestock.

The two company farms bought from settlers in the late sixties were productive but now carry enough maize, potatoes, beans and greens for home consumption and few debes for sale.

The more than 6,000 members who were originally allocated the plots have since multiplied four-fold and obviously need space.

This situation applies to many other farms bought by the 200-odd land buying companies which have sprung up in the province.

Other unadulterated farms in the Rift Valley Province may soon experience the same trend because, according to Prof. S. Ominde of the University of Nairobi's Institute of Population Studies, the province has now the highest rate of inter-region movement of people than any other region in the country.

In other words there are more people moving about the province and into the province mainly for land and employment than any other area. The fast growth of our population and subsequent pressure of land have sent thousands of people, particularly from Central Province pouring in the Rift Valley in

search of alternative land, and got it.

Delegates to a provincial food policy conference held in Nakuru early this year expressed concern in this particular area. In his paper the Nakuru District Development Officer, Mr. A. Ajuang, pointed out that the optimal use of land in the district was greatly set back by the sub-division of large farms. He urged for a combined effort by Government departments to ensure that the plots are utilised for maximum food production.

Addressing a Provincial Agricultural Board meeting held later, the Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner, Mr. H. N. Oyugi, warned allottees of the various Settlement Fund Trust farms in the province. The PC warned the allottees that they must develop the farms. "Failure to do so will lead to the Government reallocating them to the needy landless who are ready to develop them," he said.

## MP'S ABSENCE CAUSES LACK OF QUORUM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text]

~~THE persistent cold that is sweeping the country has found its way into Parliament. Our MPs are disappearing fast.~~

Not only has the cold hit human beings but also the once shrilling bell of the House. The bell is overworked these days and its sound is turning hoarse. While human beings are blaming the change of weather, the bell is protesting against absentee MPs.

Lack of a quorum is becoming a chronic disease. The Speaker, Mr. Fred Mati, could soon find himself alone or with a few regular Members such as Chepalungu MP J.K. arap Koech; Aldai MP J.K. arap Ng'eny; the master of Standing Orders, Mr. Martin Shikuku; the Tae-Kwon-Do expert, Mr. G.G. Kariuki; the heavily bearded Wundanyi MP Mashengu wa Mwachofi and a few other MPs like Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere.

But they would not form a quorum to carry on with the business of the House. Out of the 170 MPs, a quorum requires only 30 Members excluding the Member presiding.

This week appeared too cold for feverish MPs. They locked themselves either in their homes or the Honourable Members' bar or cafeteria in Parliament Buildings, while the bell was at pains trying to remind them of their responsibility.

All the four sittings of the week were disrupted by absentee MPs. Some of them would respond to the bell and once the quorum was formed, they left to empty their glasses or cups.

While Assistant Economic Planning and Development Minister Martin Shikuku was concerned about the falling standards, Assistant Industry Minister Henry Wariithi reckoned he could legislate singlehandedly.

Mr. Shikuku got on Mr. Wariithi's nerves when the permanent Butere MP appeared to draw the attention of the House to the lack of a quorum and then use the opportunity to walk into the House like a peacock.

When Mr. Shikuku stood up for the fifth time on Thursday, alone, to inform the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Moses Kiprono arap Keino, that there was no quorum and thus Standing Order No. 24 was being violated, Mr. Wariithi stood up to defend lawlessness.

"The time might come when we might start misusing these Standing Orders," Mr. Wariithi said. "That is why sometimes too much democracy might be ruinous."

He felt members could use their discretion to violate the law and continue business without a quorum. "How do you talk to an empty House," Wundanyi MP asked and got no answer.

Mr. Shikuku did not take Mr. Wariithi's remarks kindly but the old man of Butere did not curse him. He knows Mr. Wariithi is as popular in Mukurweini as he is in Butere. MPs fear they might not see Parliament again if cursed by Mr. Shikuku. They have learned from history.

"Is the Hon. Member (Wariithi) in order to suggest that I am misusing the Standing Orders when we are required to be here?" Mr. Shikuku asked. "He is paid to be here! And if he is paid, he should be here!"

Mr. Keino ruled that unless the Standing Orders were amended, the Chair would continue to defend them. But he strayed to say that perhaps the time had come for the Standing Order on a quorum to be reviewed.

The Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, Mr. G.G. Kariuki found himself entangled in the mess.

After one Tae-Kwon-Do kick the Minister said: "I think Honourable Shikuku was dead right. Personally, I would not like Standing Orders to be amended because we are unable to be here. But at the same time, we must use our discretion. We can run this House with one Member if you are responsible."

## Malicious

"If one is malicious, he can use the law to destroy the nation. Here I am not referring to Hon. Shikuku. He is someone, who says that there is no quorum and then he walks out."

Assistant Works and Housing Minister Mr. Nahashon Njuno who was once declared Boxer of the Year by wananchi, also felt that the law could be broken under the guise of discretion so business could continue without a quorum.

"We have only 10 minutes to go and have about 10 Members, what is the

point of saying there is no quorum?" he asked.

Mr. Njuno got an irrelevant answer from Chepalungu MP J.K. arap Koech who was concerned about his people and their livestock.

He informed the Ministry of Livestock Development that the artificial insemination of cows in his area was a total failure because the veterinary officer in Kericho was using Government drugs and vehicle for his private business.

He suggested that artificial insemination staff should be stationed all over the district.

Mr. Koech was dead right, too, although we erroneously referred to him as Aldai MP Samwel Ng'eny. The confusion was brought by their common "J. K. arap," and we regret the error.

As MPs continue to hide from the cold, Livestock Minister Paul Ngei should look at the situation at Kericho. If he fails, MPs might die of cold — they need milk in their tea and coffee!

CSO: 4700/1554

## TRADITIONAL JIKO MAKERS' FEARS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Dorothy Kweyu Munyakho]

[Text]

TWO private firms are currently involved in the Energy Ministry's improved jiko programme amid fears that thousands of traditional jiko makers could lose their means of livelihood to big business.

The firms, Clayworks Ltd. and Mabati Ltd., are both members of the Kenya Claystove Working Group, which was formed last year after the August conference on energy.

The group includes the Ministry of Energy, the Beijer Institute, the University of Nairobi's School of Environmental Studies, the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, the Appropriate Technology Centre of the Kenyatta University College and Unicef. They have been meeting under the chairmanship of Prof. Stuart Marwick of the University of Nairobi.

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### Prototypes

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Clayworks and Mabati have a complementary role in the manufacture of prototypes of the improved jiko which has clay inserts and metal cladding. They are to supply jointly these prototypes for field testing — an exercise intended to reach some two million families in the next six months.

According to a spokesman for Clayworks, the Ministry of Energy proposes to give the firm an order for "a few" jikos for field testing. A verbal order has already been made to this effect, I was told. The initial order is believed to be for some 2,000 jiko units.

But according to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), sponsors to the Ministry's renewable energy development project, it is not known how the orders will be divided between the traditional makers and the large companies.

USAID wants to be sure that no one is left out. Programme officer Mr. William Lefes said: "We are all aware of the sensitiveness of starting something new. We know there exists a community of artisans," he added in reply to fears an estimated 10,000 artisans could be made jobless.

What are the implications of full-fledged involvement of the private commercial sector into jiko making?

Loss of jobs is just one, according to an Assistant Environment and Natural Resources Minister Philip Leakey. He feels that nothing should be done to put these people out of business.

"If we are talking about improved jikos and applied technology, then we should be helping small jiko makers to improve their technology and not take the making to big commercial firms."

However, "the political implications of putting small-scale Kenyans out of business are tremendous," Mr. Leakey adds.

From the environment point of view, the small-scale jiko market, thriving on scrap metal serves the role of using waste as basic raw material. The business operates on low overheads which keeps down the costs of jikos.

"Once big business gets into this, there is always a danger of putting prices up and a serious danger on wananchi's economy," Mr. Leakey says. He also felt that there was a need to reconsider the promotional strategy of the improved jiko before its practical launch.

But should public and bilateral funds be used to promote big business at the expense of small artisans, he wonders? The Assistant Minister is actively involved in the renewable energy projects, and played a supportive role in promoting renewables especially at the Kenya Energy Non-Governmental Organisations' Workshop last year.

Mr. Lefes said that USAID was putting Sh. 4.8 million into the four-year renewable energy project, which would start with efficient use of charcoal.

Although the cooking stoves are part of the agro-forestry component of the renewable energy project, relatively small amounts are going into the stoves, I was told.

USAID has a supervisory role as to how the Sh. 4.8 million is

used but actual administration of funds to specific projects will be administered by the Energy Ministry.

How serious is the threat that big business might take over jiko manufacturing granted the field tests are successful?

According to the Clayworks spokesman, they "could be interested in making clay parts".

So are Mabati, who explained the extent of their involvement. "We don't want to go into a field which can be handled by small people, but we will do the marketing," the general manager of the Tube Division Mr. M.G. Kini said.

Mabati intend to participate in the programme by subcontracting to small artisans whom they would pay to make the jikos. The jikos would remain the property of Mabati, who would take them once they are ready for sale.

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## Approved

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Mabati don't want to take the responsibility of manufacturing as this would increase their management responsibilities, Mr. Kini said. But before venturing into jiko making, Mabati will want to get first hand information on the jiko, which should be available once the programme is approved.

"Whatever lead Prof. Marwick gives, we shall go along with it, and we will do it enthusiastically," Mr. Kini said.

But this can only be after the first two or so million jikos have been produced *en masse* through USAID funds for the purpose of popularising the jiko, with Clayworks and Mabati at the forefront.

With the two companies expressing definite interest in the programme subject to its viability, isn't there the danger that it will be monopolised by them once the programme is accepted?

USAID attempted to allay fears saying: "Deposits of clay are pretty well distributed throughout the country, and it is pretty difficult to monopolise clay deposit."

"As soon as they find out the mix, the temperature and other specifications, all will be published and there will be no secrets. We intend to publish information bulletins to be sent to each interested group," Mr. Lefes said.

Energy Development International — a private agency advising the Ministry of Energy — revealed that a wider survey of the jiko programme was underway to determine how many jiko makers are in Kenya and what types of jikos they are making.

According to EDI's Mr. H.G. Mike Jones, there are going to be lots of stoves and lots of

producers, and anybody involved should get a lot of Government support.

While Mr. Jones said that they were "consciously seeking out people" to work in the field of cooking stoves, there was no indication of any prominent participation of the small-holders.

But he, along with a jiko expert Mr. Max Kinyanjui, blamed it on the people "who come to us for proposals, but we don't know where they go".

A major meeting to review the plan of field testing — the prelude to the acceptability or otherwise of the improved jiko — is in the offing and initial tests are expected to take place in Kenya's urban centres first.

It is not known whether the full-scale adoption of the improved jiko will meet the sponsor's tripartite policy of increasing employment, production and income at the same time.

But whatever problems will emerge, in particular as to whether it will be a major commercial affair or a village polytechnic affair, the USAID is willing to discuss the problem.

The idea right now is to give Clayworks and Mabati the initial popularising order for jikos. But judging from their respective spokesmen, the decision to leave the manufacture to the small informal sector will depend entirely on how lucrative or otherwise they find the whole venture.

CSO: 4700/1554



## MAJOR TARWO SUSPENDED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 pp 3, 6

[Text] The Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, Tuesday suspended Major Stanley Tarwo, Member of the Council, for time indefinite. He is the second to get such suspension in less than a month. The first was Sr. Member Larry Borteh.

The Commander-In-Chief's action stems from the beating up of the principal of the Ellen Mills Scarborough School, Monday, by Major Tarwo.

An Executive Mansion release quoted the Head of State as saying such action is in complete defiance of his directive that Council Members should refrain from taking the Law in their hands. He reiterated that any Council Member acting as such will be suspended.

Meanwhile, he has ordered the Councilman to turn over all government properties to the Co-Chairman.

The "indefinite" suspension of Major Tarwo once again demonstrates the ruling council's no nonsense

approach in instilling discipline within its ranks.

Observers see the suspension of the PRC member, as a standing lesson to other members, that they are not lords but rather servants of the people.

It may be recalled that immediately after the April 12 Revolution another PRC member was expelled from the council and detained for mauling a Doctor. And in 1981, a senior member nearly suffered the same fate, for beating the Radio Manager of ELBS. He was given an "indefinite" suspension by the Council and detained.

## HISTORY- THE TEACHER

History teaches that at times, liberators tend to rise too high above the masses, and assume the "oppressor mentality." When this happens, the people become afraid of their own liberators, and look at them with curious, suspicious cross-eyes. Confidence is then eroded, and again the masses begin to hope for change.

Being mindful of the lessons of history, the PRC Government is doing everything possible to bring a better life to the people.

#### CONCRETE EXAMPLES

Two senior officials of the National Housing Authority were dismissed few months ago, for the construction of sub-standard housing units, which in the words of Head of State Doe, would only give rise to another coup.

A member of the PRC was dismissed and jailed for beating a medical doctor; another was jailed for assaulting a journalist, (ELBS Radio Manager), while yet another was suspended for time indefinite for "acts unbecoming a PRC member."

#### STERN WARNING

Significantly, upon his return from his Afro-Asian visit last month, Dr. Doe, responding to a statement of support and loyalty from the PRC, told the members that the events of April 12, 1980 ushered in a Revolution, and not an opportunity for revenge. He urged them to be dedicated to the cause of the people, and vowed to suspend any council member who went contrary to the ideals of the Revolution.

The warning was serious enough for Chairman Doe to have declared that the PRC will uphold discipline even if it will operate with only two members.

Perhaps this is why the Chairman considers Major Stanley C. Tarwo's act of

beating-up a teacher as a defiance of his order that no PRC member should take the law in his own hands.

#### GOOD IMAGE

Liberians would be considered a people of short memory if the unfavourable image of the revolution held by potential investors, and the international community during the early days of the revolution is already forgotten.

At a time when the economy is beginning to make a step forward, it would be suicidal to frighten investors away by engaging anything which would create tension, personal insecurity and widespread fear.

When the monument of the heroes and heroines of the Revolution was dedicated on April 12, 1981, the then General Secretary of the National Redemption Day Commission, Dr. Abeodu Jones in remarks, recited a passage from the Battle Hymn of the Republic: "my eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord...", and closed her remarks with the famous negro spiritual, "free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

But one day earlier, delivering the national intercessory sermon, Bishop Arthur Kula of the United Methodist Church warned that "the hands that liberated us must not enslave us."

This is perhaps why the Council is so keen about the misconduct of any of its members. Revolutionary vigilance is what the Council

must now exercise to safeguard the Revolution.

Because when those in office misuse authority, history has a way of letting power return to the people.

Perhaps, more than ever, maintaining a balance between power and responsible leadership is what is meant by "... the Struggle continues!"

CSO: 4700/1519

## JAPAN, LIBERIA SIGN ACCORD

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 25 Jun 82 p 8

[Text]

**The Governments of Liberia and Japan have signed the second phase of the first grant extended to Liberia by Japan, totalling \$7.8 million, for the 167-bed maternity hospital, now under construction in Monrovia.**

The second phase of the grant provides for \$3.3 million at the present exchange rate, in the Japanese current fiscal budget, to be extended to Liberia. The first phase, signed in July, 1981, provided for \$4.5 million, all earmarked for the maternity hospital construction.

At the official signing ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia yesterday, Foreign Minister Dr. H. Boima Fahnbulleh and the Japanese Ambassador here, His Excellency Kunihiko Murono expressed happiness that the grant had been made available for an essential social service infrastructure like the new maternity hospital.

Dr. Fahnbulleh made particular mention of the Japanese Government's understanding of the various social needs of Liberia, including the need for the provision of adequate health services, and its willingness to contribute towards meeting these needs.

Touching on the high infant

mortality rate being experienced at home, the Foreign Minister said, "Our Government welcomes every inch of assistance" given us to remedy the problem.

Dr. Fahnbulleh described the construction of the maternity hospital here as a worthy undertaking and an important contribution to Liberia by Japan, and therefore extended Liberia's sincere congratulations, through Ambassador Murono, to the Government and industrious people of Japan.

Two weeks ago, Liberia and Japan signed yet another aid agreement, this time on rice, to which Dr. Fahnbulleh referred as another useful area of bilateral cooperation and exchange between the two nations.

For his part, the Japanese envoy said his Government was indeed very pleased and willing to put its arms of friendship around Liberia and other developing nations of the world, in an effort to meet some of the basic needs of people who are trying to help themselves.

The construction of the 167-bed maternity hospital, with Japanese technical expertise and equipment, the Ambassador said, was one way of demonstrating this friendship.

A statement from the Japanese Embassy here described the agreement as the "meeting of minds of the two Governments to enable the Liberian Government to provide very demanding maternity services to Monrovia's growing population". It added that Japan now regards the provision of health services as a "highly important objective" in her recent economic cooperation strategy, and hoped that the agreement would further cement

the already friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations.

The maternity hospital, now under construction near the John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Monrovia, is expected to be completed by the end of 1983, according to unconfirmed sources here. When completed, the sources added, it will be fully equipped with modern facilities from Japan, making it one of the most modern medical facilities in the country.

CSO: 4700/1519

LIBERIA AIMS FOR MECHANIZED FARMING

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text] The Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, has appointed a 13-member Task Force for Agricultural Production with the mandate to clearly define government's agricultural policy, work out a strategy for production and effect implementation.

Armed Forces Commanding General, Brigadier General Thomas Quiwonkpa has been appointed Chairman and the Director General of the Cabinet, G. Baccus Matthews serving as Co-Chairman.

The task Force will seek to bring mechanization to agriculture and discern ways and means by which the productive but latent manpower of the military can be utilized to enhance agricultural output.

It is also designed to ensure that real incentives are provided to Liberians in other than farming, which is labor intensive would become a meaningful source of permanent employment.

According to an Executive Mansion release, the move is intended to maximize rice production so as to gradually reduce our reliance on imports.

Other Members of the Task Force are:

Lt. Col. Joseph Sampson Member, PRC; Col. Jerry Jorwley Member PRC; Captain Alfred Fromoyan Minister of Agriculture; Colonel Edward Sackor Minister of Internal Affairs; Major General Albert B.S. Karpeh, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Emmanuel O. Gardiner Minister of Planning & Economic.

Others are:

Colonel Gray D. Allison Minister of Information; Mr. D. Gborboe Dwanyen Minister of Labour; Mr. Blamoh Nelson Deputy Director General, GSA, Mr. Horatio Flumoku, Public Relation Officer Foreign Affairs Ministry and Dr. Togba McIntosh Ministry of Planning & Economic Affairs.

It may be recalled that last October was declared farming month by Head of State Doe during his meeting with elders from the nine counties and five territories at the Executive Pavillion.

During this meeting the Head of State, stressed the PRC's commitment and support for the enhancement of this country's agricultural output.

Consistent with this line, the PRC has made several strides aimed at uplifting the low level of farming. Head of State Doe not only bent on making empty promises, donated through the then Ministry of Local Government (now Internal Affairs) several thousand dollars worth of farming implements to all counties and territories.

CSO: 4700/1519

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW MASS DISMISSALS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] The Liberian Government has told the LAMCO Board of Directors that the social unrest caused by laying off 96 workers would neither be in the short nor long-term interest of LAMCO.

This statement was made by the Liberian delegation attending a one-week board meeting of the LAMCO JV Company in New York, where the laying off of the 96 LAMCO employees featured high on the agenda.

The delegation, headed by Lands, Mines and Energy Minister, Dr. Fodee Kromah, said that government would review the laying off issue thoroughly and come with plans to resolve it.

The proposal to borrow \$17 million to pay dividends to

preferred stockholders, which also featured high on the agenda of the meeting, was deferred until the next board meeting in January 1983.

The Liberian delegation argued that borrowing money at this time to pay the dividends would increase the liability of the company which is already facing financial constraints.

On the viability of LAMCO after 1986, the head of the Liberian delegation disclosed that government has already applied to the European Economic Community (EEC) for a loan to conduct a feasibility study of the entire company to know how best it would be operated after 1986.

CSO: 4700/1519



SOLDIERS WARNED AGAINST EXTORTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Major-General Albert B.S. Karpeh, has called on officers and members of the 6th Infantry Battalion in Tubmanburg, Bomi Territory, to be disciplined and matured soldiers. He said army personnel must at all times be loyal to their leaders, while obeying the chain of command.

Major-General Karpeh, who was addressing members of the 6th Infantry Battalion Friday morning at the battalion's headquarters in Tubmanburg, warned them against extorting money from civilians and said drastic military measures would be taken against army personnel engaging in such practices.

He said the PRC came to power to redeem the Liberian people from oppression, and inhumanity, adding, "the army cannot and must not engage in acts that would tarnish the good image of the revolution".

Commenting briefly on the occupation of private homes

by army personnel, the Defense Minister said all soldiers occupying private homes must pay rent.

Also speaking to the men, Col. Tommy Raynes, Assistant Minister for Public Affairs, admonished the men in arms to respect the rights of civilians, whom, he said they are to protect.

The Commander of the 6th Infantry Battalion, Col. Mac M. Shar, thanked Minister Karpeh and his entourage for the visit and assured the Minister that his men would always remain committed and obedient soldiers.

The military camp in Tubmanburg is the fourth one Minister Karpeh has visited recently in his efforts to acquaint himself with operations at military camps around the county and to warn army personnel against harassment of civilians and other forms of misconduct by some members of the Armed Forces.

He has already visited BTC, Camp Schiefflin, and Camp Todee.

GSA MANAGER LANDS IN JAIL

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] GSA Transport Manager, Charles Harris, has been nabbed and detained on charges of theft. He reportedly stole a government vehicle from the agency's compound in Sinkor, Monrovia, and sold it to a jeweler for \$2,800.

Harris who is currently behind bars at the CID cells in Mamba-Point is charged with the responsibility of selling government used vehicles at the Government Services Agency.

On March 23, 1982, he allegedly took a car bearing license plate RL-524 and sold it to a man identified as Ousman Kieta, said to be a jeweler on Carey Street, Monrovia.

He is said to have received \$2,800 without issuing a receipt, or recording the sales. Harris reportedly converted to his personal use the amount.

During preliminary inquiry at the CID Wednesday, the suspect admitted selling a vehicle. But said it was his personal car. He claimed he had bought it from the GSA. Harris declined however to

say how much he paid or when he purchased the automobile.

But according to a letter dated May 24, 1982, which carried GSA Director General Charles Taylor's signature, read: "Mr. Charles Harris is suspended for time indefinite for allegedly selling a government vehicle."

It further stated "you (Harris), are suspended off-the job, pending a clearance from the CID Headquarters."

Kieta, the Goldsmith and buyer, also during the investigation said he had approached Harris at his GSA office, requesting to purchase a used car.

He said Harris charged him \$2,800, and he (Harris) delivered the vehicle at his house, he (Kieta) told him that the car needed some repairs.

After assessing the vehicle Kieta told the NEW LIBERIAN Wednesday, he gave Harris \$1,630 in cash. The balance \$1,170, he said was used to repair the vehicle.

Ousman Kieta, charged with accessory before and after the fact, along with Charles

Harris, are detained, pending further investigation.

Meanwhile, CID Director Bangalee Saysay, who earlier met with CID Zone Commanders at his Mamba-Point office Wednesday, cautioned his men to work harder and re-vitalized their efforts in combating crimes.

CSO: 4700/1519

# COLOREDS OFFER PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN LUEDERITZ

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

## **AT LEAST 100 residents of Nautilus Coloured township in Lüderitz have cut their domestic electricity supplies from the Peri Urban Development Board in protest against higher rates and taxes.**

Moreover, negotiations between a Lüderitz delegation and the Chairman of the Ministers Council Mr Dirk Mudge last week ended in failure.

The Lüderitz Committee appointed to see Mr Mudge about the steeply increased rates and taxes in the town was apparently told Namibia was in a depression — not a recession — and that no concessions could therefore be made.

The Lüderitz Committee had "wasted its time" in talking with Mr Mudge last week, its Chairman Mr Anton Lubowski said at a report-back meeting in the town on Friday night.

Unlike the previous public meeting in Lüderitz last month, this was more subdued — as if the residents had already accepted their fate.

Mr Lubowski said the Committee was told by Mr Mudge that the Peri Urban Development Board was a statutory body and that the

tariff rates and taxes would remain unchanged.

Increases between 75 and 300 percent were announced last month.

Whoever approached the authorities in future could expect no success, Mr Lubowski said.

He also warned the people of Lüderitz that they could expect rent increases in the foreseeable future. He said he was told that the rent for smaller houses in Nautilus would go up from R19 to over R30 a month.

Mr Lubowski went on to say it was easy to shift the blame onto the depression but if Lüderitzbucht had received the correct treatment from the beginning — if more fishing licences were granted to the town and if CDM was prepared to do more — the situation could be different.

Not only the state, but also the private sector was to blame for the state of affairs, he said.

The Committee was initially told to see the Executive Committee for the

White Administration but was told by them they were not prepared to listen, and that the Ministers Council had taken over local government.

"We waited for three weeks and this is the answer we can give you," said Mr Lubowski.

"We tried our best, but we were kept on a string."

He said, however, the Peri Urban Board was prepared to listen with a sympathetic ear to those who were unable to pay the increased tariffs.

Another speaker said despite the high rates, taxes and tariffs, the town was still subsidised to the extent of R895 000.

Meanwhile the electricity of at least 100 houses in the Coloured township has been cut off after residents refused to pay their water and electricity bills.

"We will have to go back to the candle and the paraffin," a Nautilus resident told the Advertiser.

CSO: 4700/1552

## FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 25 Jun 82 pp 2, 6

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday - The Somali Foreign Ministry on Monday issued a statement in reply to an earlier press statement by Col. Mengistu, leader of the Military Junta in Addis Ababa, the statement reads:

"The Somali Government has taken note of the Statement made by the Head of the Ethiopian Colonial regime Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam concerning Ethiopia's relations with the countries of the region and particularly the improvement of relations with the Somali Democratic Republic. Col. Mengistu, in his statement, also remarked that Ethiopia is willing to forget what happened in the past and is prepared to cooperate for the quest of peace with Somalia.

The Government of

the Somali Democratic Republic is desirous for peace, stability and good neighbourliness and tranquility in the Horn of Africa and already, Somalia on its part has made genuine and meaningful efforts in the pursuit of this objective. However, unfortunately, the other principal party to the conflict Ethiopia, instead of responding to the positive and sincere gesture of good-will and cooperation for peace initiative shown by the Somali Government, has so far opted to persist arrogantly in its aggressive policy of conflict and confrontation thereby threatening regional and international peace and security.

However, this time, if Col. Mengistu is serious,

sincere and in good faith in his statement for the conclusion of peace in the war-torn Horn of Africa, the Somali Government is prepared to accept the opening of a constructive dialogue for a peaceful negotiation in order to settle the differences between the two countries with view to solving the cronic problem of the Horn of Africa.

Therefore, if Col. Mengistu really means what he has released for the consumption of the international public opinion, for motives yet to be seen, the Somali Government here-by invites Col. Mengistu to indicate the date and venue of his choice for the holding of the meeting."

SONNA

CSO: 4700/1553

SOMALIA, ITALY SIGN AGREEMENTS

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday - The Somali Democratic Republic and Italian Government recently signed an agreement concerning 11 projects, including new and near-completion ones that the government of Italy is implementing in Somalia.

The Minister of National Planning, Brig. Gen. Ahmed Suleman Abdalla signed the agreement on behalf of Somalia, during his recent visit to Italy at the head of a delegation.

Jaalle Ahmed Suleman Abdalla, who returned back to the country On

Tuesday, said while talking to reporters of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance that during his stay in Italy he held talks on cooperation and the joint development of economic projects with senior officials of the Italian Government.

The Minister also added that generally the projects that his delegation laid before the Italian government in their meetings were received with open hands and that there was general agreement that the talks ended in mutual understanding and success.

Jaalle Ahmed said that

such meetings occurred twice every year, and that one of the points raised in the recent talks in Rome, was the Italian Government's full participation in the implementation of huge economic projects in Somalia.

He added that the new projects in the recently signed agreement include the installation of a TV network in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, tourism development, extension of hydro-electric power to the regions and districts and other projects that would benefit the growth of the economy and social development.

SONNA

CSO: 4700/1553

## SOMALIA

### BRIEFS

MEETING ON BARDHERE DAM--Mogadishu, Thursday--A meeting discussing the implementation of the Bardere Dam Project was concluded at the People's Hall here on Tuesday. The meeting, which was opened by the Minister of Commerce, Jaalle Mohamed Omar Jama, was attended by representatives of the foreign governments and agencies who will invest in the project namely Italy, France, the EEC, the Kuwaiti Fund, the Saudi Fund, and the Arab Fund. The meeting, in which senior officials of the SDR participated, ended in mutual understanding on all issues raised. The Minister of Commerce, Jaalle Mohamed Omar Jama, who concluded the meeting, thanked all parties who partook of the meeting for the systematic way in which they discussed the ways and means of implementing the project.--SONNA [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 25 Jun 82 p 6]

CSO: 4700/1553



## HANDELSINSTITUUT CALLS FOR CLARITY ON PC PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] **The Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut** has called on the Government to take all sectors of the community into its confidence on the constitutional plans.

Mr Jan Horn, President of the Instituut, said yesterday that the President's Council proposals could "not be put too clearly or too extensively to be sold to the man in the street."

The proposals which were in the pipeline were vital to the survival of South Africa, and should be put to the broad public as clearly and unequivocally as possible for maximum consideration of all their implications.

It had been clear to the Instituut for some time that far-reaching and drastic reflection were needed on South Africa's political, economic and social order of all its peoples.

This was needed to normalise race and labour relationships, which was vitally necessary for the healthy and peaceful solution of the country's economy.

For this reason, and because of the complexity of the situation, the Instituut was grateful

to learn that finality had not yet been reached on the proposals, and that they would yet be considered by the State and put to the private sector for comment.

For this reason, too, the Instituut backed the urgent call by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the proposals be approached in earnest, responsible calm.

"Overhasty criticism, judgment and comment would not further this important matter and would trouble the dialogue that is necessary between all the groups concerned," said Mr Horn.

The Instituut believed that the overall aim of responsible consideration could best be achieved if the Government itself first went into the proposals in depth and then published its own interpretation and approval, together with its comment.

And it would not be a bad idea, either, if expert opinion were called in wherever necessary and possible.

The Instituut had already made clear its backing - institutionally and in terms of organisation - to the State's decentralisation

policy.

The body appreciated that there must be an economic reorientation in the various geographic areas, together with the granting of duties and powers, to enable political and management powers to be adjusted properly.

For this reason the Instituut called on all its members, and everybody who was concerned about the welfare of South Africa, to strive and work for a peaceful system in the future which would ensure a healthy racial, social and economic order.

"Emotional considerations and attitudes must not be allowed to make people deaf and blind to this great and sincere attempt by the people in power to make progress at the highest level towards the establishment of a sound constitutional state in South Africa for all her peoples," said Mr Horn.

The Instituut itself - as "a non-party political organisation" - would make its own comments on the proposals in time and after careful consideration of "the contents of the President's Council package," said Mr Horn.

NOT POLICY TO KEEP NAMES SECRET, SAYS LE GRANGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jun 82 p 15

[Text]

**DURBAN.** — It is not policy to withhold the names of people being detained, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said through a spokesman yesterday.

The comment follows the use for the first time last week of Section 27 C of the Police Act to prohibit newspapers from publishing the names of three detainees for several days.

Asked whether it was now their policy that all detainees names should be withheld, so that they effectively disappeared from society, the Minister's spokesman said it could happen from time to time that names would be kept secret for a „very short period”.

He said co-operation with the Press in the past had been very good, and it was hoped it would remain so without the police having to invoke the law.

Those detained last week included Mr Quarish Patel, a senior reporter on the Daily News. Mr Vas Soni, the deputy chief sub-editor at Post Natal, and Mr

Joe Thloloe, a senior reporter on the Sowetan and former president of the banned Union of black Journalists.

Miss Veli Mnguni and Miss Victoria Ootlala are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act while the detention of journalist Mr Mathata Tsedu has not been confirmed.

Attorneys acting for the Argus Company in Natal have asked the South African Security Police to confirm under what law and where two of the company's employees are being detained.

In a letter to the officer commanding, the attorneys, Shepstone and Wylie, said they had been informed that Mr Patel and Mr Soni had been removed from their homes early on June 24.

They said they believed the men were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act 62 of 1966 and that in terms of the law the men could not communicate with either their employers or their legal representatives.

CSO: 4700/1516

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS SAID TO AUGUR WELL FOR CHANGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**WE congratulate the University of the Witwatersrand on its good fortune in having men of the calibre of Mr Mike Rosholt, head of Barlow Rand, as Chancellor and Professor Karl Tober as Vice-Chancellor and Principal.**

**We wish them both well in their tenure of office.**

**Of the two, the public is familiar with the name of Mr Rosholt, who is not only chairman of South Africa's largest group of industrial companies but also a businessman who has been outspoken about the need for change.**

**It was coincidence that the day before Mr Rosholt's appointment as Chancellor was announced, he was telling a function in Cape Town that excessive and unjustified State intervention in South Africa's economy has created a form of socialism which has put the free market system at risk.**

**Without a free enterprise economy and the freedom of choice that went with it, South Africa could not have a democratic political system, he said.**

**'End controls'**

**Among the controls which he urged should be eliminated were:**

**Restrictions on labour and influx control which prevented Blacks from exercising their acquired skills in other geographical areas; housing regulations which obstructed the provision of urgently needed low cost housing; land tenure, which specifically prohibited freehold title for Blacks in urban areas; restrictive licensing regulations, which interfered greatly with the running of businesses;**

**The use of certain security laws to inter-**

fere in the operations of the trade union movement, and control boards whose operations cut right across the free enterprise system.

Since his appointment, Mr Rosholt has said that he is determined to promote integrated universities, academic freedom and educational parity.

No doubt many of Mr Rosholt's views will be considered laudable, both by Wits and many members of the business community.

And as Chancellor, his statements on academic matters will carry great weight.

However, we hope Mr Rosholt will also bear in mind that Wits University has suffered financially because of unfortunate incidents, like the shouting down of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, and the burning of a South African flag.

While he must defend the principles which he and his university hold dear, his main concern must surely be to help promote the image of the university, in the eyes of the public, as that of an institution which deserves the fullest support.

As Mr Rosholt himself sees it, his most important present and future role is as trustee of the Wits Foundation.

In this capacity, he says, he is able to assure prominent businessmen involved in supporting Wits that their "investment" is well placed.

### **Broaden message**

We hope he will be able to broaden his message to include businessmen and others who do not support the university at present.

It also wouldn't be a bad idea if the present antagonism towards the university in official circles were ended by the university demonstrating that it is not, as some Government officials might wrongly think, a hotbed of extreme liberalism and potential subversion because of the ill-considered actions of some of its students.

The university must not be seen to be always agin' the Government and uncaring of what non-liberal, conservative sections of the community think.

Mr Rosholt, by his high standing as a business leader, and Professor Tober, by his undoubted academic and administrative ability, can help to bring about that important change of attitude towards Wits that will enable it to be supported by all sections.

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAINEES FACE TREASON TRIAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Michael Tissing]

[Text] Two detainees, Miss Barbara Anne Hogan and Mr Cedric Radcliffe Mayson, were today referred to the Supreme Court for trial to face charges of high treason after being in detention for more than eight months.

Mr Alan Morris Fine, who appeared with them in the Johannesburg Regional Court, will be charged under the Terrorism Act.

They were remanded by the magistrate, Mr M P Prinsloo, to reappear on June 21 for provisional trial dates.

Miss Hogan (30) of Hunter Street, Yeoville, Mr Mayson (54) of St George's Street, Bellevue and Mr Fine (26) of Sharp Street, Bellevue, were not asked to plead.

They appeared with three executive members of the South African Allied Workers' Union, Mr Thozamile Richard Gqweta, the president, Mr Sam Bekhuyise Kikine, the general secretary and Mr Sisa James Njikelana, the vice-president.

The three men appeared in connection with allegations under the Terrorism Act. They were remanded until June 28 for the Attorney-General's decision on whether or not to prosecute them.

According to the charge sheet, between 1977 and 1981 Mr Fine allegedly conspired with members of the South African Congress of Trade Unions to further its aims and objectives--and therefore the aims and objectives of the African National Congress because these two organisations were closely linked.

The alternative charge was that he unlawfully took part in the activities of the ANC.

CSO: 4700/1516

LABOR UNREST AT ANGLO ON INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jun 82 p 8

[Text]

**LABOUR** unrest within the Anglo American group resulted in 342 work stoppages last year.

The corporation's annual report says 93 000 of its workers in South Africa were involved in the disputes and caused stoppages costing 226 000 man-days.

In 1980, 175 000 man-hours were lost — 51 000 less than last year.

Cause of the increase in labour unrest, says the report, may have been the "inevitable response to the extension of the right of collective bargaining to workers hitherto denied it."

"But in part the unrest may be the consequence of industrial workers having no other outlet for their political grievances."

On the general welfare of its staff, the report says properly integrated wage scales have been in operation for some time on De Beers mines, most industrial companies in its fold and Anglo

Americans's head office.

"On the administered gold mines, average earnings have been significantly increased in real terms and with effect from July 1, will amount to about R230 a month for surface workers and R320 a month for underground workers.

"In all eight job bands the wages paid exceed the industry average and in most cases — accounting for the bulk of the workforce — they are the highest in the industry.

"Nevertheless the corporation is well aware that the minimum wage remains unsatisfactory, both absolutely and relative to what is paid elsewhere and is convinced that the mining industry should continue to improve wages as far as economic conditions permit."

Basic rates paid bottom-grade workers had increased by 600 percent since the end of 1973, the report said.

CSO: 4700/1516

CONSERVATIVE AFRIKANER STREAK RE-EMERGING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text]

ANOTHER salvo was fired this week in the battle between verligtes and verkrampes for control of the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB). It came at the Northern Transvaal resort of Little Kariba, near Warmbaths.

Delegates to the annual congress of the powerful Afrikaanse-Taal en Kultuurvereniging (ATKV), representing 80 000 white Afrikaans railway workers, gave an enthusiastic reception to Professor Marius Swart of the University of Port Elizabeth, who told them:

"There is no such thing as a white Afrikaner or a brown Afrikaner. To me, an Afrikaner is someone who is white."

### Warning

And in a dramatic development following Prof Swart's right-wing keynote speech to the congress, the former Broederbond chief and present Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, launched a stinging attack on him in Pretoria.

The ATKV, largest of the AB's "cultural" front organisations, cheered and applauded arch-verkrampste Prof Swart when he made his "white Afrikaner" remark in

reply to a question on the "exclusivity" of Afrikaans and Afrikaners.

Prof Swart is a prominent Broederbond member and is also a vice-chairman of the AB front organisation which acts as an umbrella body for cultural groups, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings (FAK).

He was the only outside speaker invited to deliver a lecture to the congress.

His statement flew directly in the face of the campaign launched by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and his Cabinet colleagues to persuade Afrikaners that it was time to accept that 2.3-million coloureds are also part of the Afrikaans nation.

Prof Swart expanded his lecture on "Responsibilities of and challenges to the cultured Afrikaner in the 80s" to cover the split in the National Party and mixed sport as a threat to the Afrikaans way of life.

He also delivered a clear "hands off Afrikaans" warning to moves to include coloureds as part of the Afrikaner nation and attacked National Party politicians in strong terms.

Adopting what has traditionally been the Broederbond stance in times of upheaval in the NP, he said: "Cultural bodies will henceforth have to resist the all-devouring demands of politicians and politics."

To loud applause he said that "we, as cultured Afrikaners, must refuse to be shouted down and threatened and divided because there are political undercurrents and splits"....

"When politicians clash, they must definitely not expand that to the general cultural life of the Afrikaner.

"Their motive is, after all, not the interests of the Afrikaner, but selfishness aimed at ... the gaining of support for themselves."

Deploing the "inadequate" use of Afrikaans in sport and sporting bodies, he warned against sport integration, because this had "caused damage to our language, further desecration of Sundays, and social mixing — three serious blows to our cultural pattern".

In a strongly worded statement released in Pretoria on Friday night, Dr Viljoen took the unusual step of launching a direct attack on Prof Swart, one of the leading verkramppte contenders for a position on the AB's executive.

Dr Viljoen described Prof Swart's remarks about the "selfishness" of politicians as "arrogant" and added that he had made "foolish formulations about the relationship between the culture and politics of the Afrikaner".

Prof Swart had levelled "unjustified and hurting stabs at politicians", Dr Viljoen said, and he pleaded for unity

between cultural and political leaders, especially "if they follow the principle of true nationalism".

Prof Swart's remarks also flew in the face of remarks made by the Vice-State President and chairman of the President's Council, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, when he opened the congress on Tuesday night.

Referring to "the mighty alliance" based on language between Afrikaners and coloureds, Mr Schlebusch said language could not be divorced from the attitudes of a nation.

Afrikaners would thus have to display a "growing realism" and a constructively understanding attitude towards the coloured people on political and socio-economic grounds.

But the ATKV and Prof Swart made it clear they were not prepared to accept coloureds as anything other than distant allies in the struggle to maintain Afrikaans as the exclusive language of whites.

In a direct warning to the National Party, the executive chairman of the ATKV, Mr Hendrik Conradie — who is also the publicity manager of South African Railways — told the congress: "The cultural heritage of a nation — that which it claims for itself — is not the property of the Government or of a single political party."



NEW INFLUX CONTROL MAY BE MORE RIGID THAN BEFORE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jun 82 p 6

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text]

PRELIMINARY analysis of the Government's new influx-control measures has raised serious alarm that the system proposed will be more rigid than before.

But the fears of informed analysts have been considerably tempered by the fact that the proposed Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Constitution before the second-reading stage.

Observers point out that the recent generally welcomed measures to establish autonomous black local authorities also went through the Constitutional Select Committee.

During the committee's deliberations both Ministers concerned, Mr Chris Heunis of Internal Affairs, and Dr Piet Koornhof, of Co-operation and Development, had demonstrated a considerable flexibility.

Said one authority on urban black legislation this week: "The difference between the law that went into

the select committee and the law that came out again was like the difference between chalk and cheese."

An informed source said the select committee's success in giving black local authorities the right to own immovable property had represented a fundamental shift in policy and scored a major victory over a powerful clique of bureaucrats trying desperately to obstruct progressive change.

Observers acutely concerned about the initial form of the influx-control measures contained in the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill remain hopeful that similar flexibility will prevail in the select committee on this issue as well.

At this stage, the Bill, which is extremely complex and requires an intimate understanding of legislation affecting blacks, is under intensive scrutiny by a number of interested agencies and bodies.

Outside parties have been

invited to submit memoranda on the proposed Bill to the select committee by August.

But provisional analysis has generated some serious misgivings.

The main concern is the new basis that will determine whether a black person is legally in an urban area or not.

It appears that under the new measure no black can be in an urban area between the hours of 10pm and 5am unless he has authority.

Permanent urban residents will be "deemed" to have such authority.

This has given rise to fears that there will be massive night raids to catch illegals.

"If the criterion for legal sojourn is determined between 10pm and 5am, I see no other way than night raids to control it," said one informed source.

Another source of serious concern is that the fines for employing blacks not authorised to be in the urban area will be R5 000 if the new Bill is accepted in its current form.

CSO: 4700/1551

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

REEF'S FUEL LINE REPAIRED--The oil pipeline damaged in the Scheerpersnek blast on Monday night was back in operation yesterday as police continued their hunt for the two saboteurs who blew up the railway pump station in the small northern Natal town. Repair men worked all out to restore the pipe, which conveys oil from Durban to the Reef, completing their task by late Tuesday. A Railway spokesman said the damage had caused a minor delay in the conveyance of oil. A Railways police spokesman stated: "All we can say at this stage is that the investigation is proceeding and that we are still looking for the men believed to be responsible for the explosion." Nobody has, so far, claimed responsibility for the blast. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 82 p 3]

BLACKS INJURED IN RIOT--Two Black men were wounded and five were arrested after a riot at a Sebokeng hostel on the West Rand at the weekend. Ten administration-board inspectors were busy with clearing operations at Hostel E, Sebokeng, when they found a group of 50 Black men and women in one room. The inspectors tried to arrest them for trespassing. The group then started throwing bottles at the inspectors. One of the inspectors fired a shot and three other inspectors were called in to help. The group again started throwing bottles at the inspectors. Another shot was fired and a 25-year-old and 41-year-old Black man were wounded. Five men were arrested. The two wounded men were admitted to the Sebokeng Hospital and their conditions are satisfactory. At the Mtantjengayo reserve, 120 Black men were involved in a faction fight. Four people were killed and two seriously injured. Members of the Shozi tribe started firing shots at each other at 5 pm at the Hammersdale reserve. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Jun 82 p 15]

CSO: 4700/1516

# MINISTER GIVES ASSURANCES ON BORDER ADJUSTMENTS

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 26 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

**EMPLOYMENT opportunities and the improvement of the living standard of the people in the areas affected by the border adjustments with South Africa will not be affected. Their social and welfare benefits would not be affected also, said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R.V. Dlamini, in a Government statement on the land issue deal with South Africa.**

Speaking at Lobamba, the Minister said there would be no forced movement of people from the areas where they are.

The text of the Minister's statement which was the first official reaction on border adjustments said:

I wish to refer to the statement made in the South African Parliament on May 6 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R.F. Botha, when replying to questions asked by members of Parliament on the Border Adjustment talks between the Kingdom of Swaziland and the Republic of South Africa in which he said:

"The whole issue should be seen against the background of tidying up as far as possible the legacies of imperialism and colonialism.

The determination of the boundaries of Swaziland in the colonial era of the 19th century left numerous Swazi tribes outside Swazi territory, and this is a fact.

"The Swazis in South Africa have the same language, customs and culture as the Swazis of Swaziland and they acknowledge the King of Swaziland."

I could add that as much as all their chiefs are still recognised by the King of Swaziland today.

It is in that background that the world should view the border adjustment talks between Swaziland and South Africa.

The international community should also understand that in fact there has never been any mutually recognised boundaries between Swaziland and South Africa.

What the two countries are doing, therefore, is to try and settle this problem amicably, and thereby heal the wounds caused by the accidents of history.

Therefore, the recent statement made by the Minister for Co-operation and Development, Dr P.G.J. Koornhof, in which he announced the moves and steps that have been taken towards amicably settling the border adjustment talks between our two Governments, is most welcome to His Majesty's Government and the entire Swazi nation.

Swaziland's claim to these lands is based on historical facts and substantive evidential documents. The creation of homeland governments over these areas was a unilateral decision by South Africa much

against the interest of Swaziland who protested vehemently against these acts.

Border adjustment settlement will not affect anybody in the following:

- employment opportunities and the improvement of living standards of people in the affected areas;

- social and welfare benefits.

Further, there will be no forced movement of people from their present areas.

With the help of our friends Swaziland has made enviable economic and industrial development in the last 14 years. According to the International Monetary Fund, Swaziland is one of the very few third world countries that have a viable economy.

It is therefore, to be expected that Swaziland is ready to tackle this problem as vigorously and as objectively as she did when she regained her independence in 1968.

Along with the economic and industrial development programme there will be of course a sustained programme of developing human resources.

In doing all this the Kingdom will maintain her policy of open

partnership and free enterprise with friendly nations.

Swaziland is a member and signatory to the principles enshrined in the Charters of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

Swaziland is also an active member of the Commonwealth of Nations. This country was admitted into membership of these international organisations holding in hand its membership of the Southern Africa Customs Union and was accepted as such.

It is on record that the border question between Swaziland and South Africa dates back to the last century during the reign of King Mbandzeni. In the period from 1910 to 1966, Swaziland was in frequent contact with the United Kingdom government on the question of its borders.

South Africa was also in contact with the United Kingdom Government.

In 1967 the British Embassy, at the request of the Swazi nation, informed the Government of South Africa to hold

the matter in abeyance until Swaziland became independent.

Accordingly, direct discussions between the two independent states were commenced in 1969 - a year after Swaziland had regained her independence from the United Kingdom.

Therefore, the allegation that Swaziland is being wooed by South Africa into its constellation of states, is not only wishful and speculative thinking but a dangerous and deliberate attempt to destroy genuine efforts to maintain peace and tranquility in Southern Africa.

Swaziland is a sovereign and independent state and was exercising her rights under international law when she entered into bilateral negotiations with South Africa over the question of border adjustments.

Swaziland is a signatory to the United Nations Convention for refugees. Swaziland, like any other state, will not allow her territory to be used as a base for attacking any of her neighbours.

It must be remembered that Swaziland under international law may only provide transit facilities to genuine political refugees from any of its immediate neighbouring states.

It must be borne in mind that since independence Swaziland has continued, in close consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to provide this facility at great expense and sacrifice. Everyone concerned knows this fact.

I wish, therefore, to stress that the current threats by the prophets of doom and disunity are designed to serve these men's parochial and selfish political interests; and are in no way related to the welfare and political progress of the blacks in Southern Africa.

Nor are these pseudo-politicians concerned with promoting economic stability and a political climate conducive to a peaceful resolution of our complex problems in this region.

In conclusion, Swaziland is now ready to welcome back all her sons and daughters. This has been the cry of their parents for years.

CSO: 4700/1549

# APPOINTMENT OF ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL HAILED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Article in column "Opinion": "Economic Reality"]

[Text]

THE appointment of an independent economic advisory council announced by the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, this week, is good news indeed for Swaziland.

The council will examine and advise government on any aspect of economic planning and national development whenever requested to do so by the Prime Minister.

Its terms of reference include reviewing and advising the Prime Minister on specific development projects submitted to it by him.

It will also investigate and report to the Prime Minister on the most effective methods of attracting private investment into Swaziland.

We welcome the Prime Minister's council and feel the nation will back him too — in particular for his choice of the members of this council.

Some of the members have been tested in the world of business, and been found to be successful, while the others have made their views on the country's economic trend, well known.

It is heartening indeed, that the Prime Minister is going to exert a positive influence upon the

country's economy. He has seen the urgent need for the new industries to be started here.

## Problems

It is to be hoped that such parastatal organisations as the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland will benefit by coming under the spotlight of the Prime Minister's council.

The absence of such a council for such a long time after independence has done the country a lot of damage. Poor planning and management, particularly in certain parastatal bodies, is responsible for most of the country's economic ills.

In fact, most of the projects in which government has invested large sums of money are facing financial problems. This, in the majority of cases, is due to poor planning.

The new council will also advise the Prime Minister on the most productive methods of utilising the country's limited resources.

We hope it is going to closely examine whether the opening of another coal mine would not be in the interest of the country at present.

It has been officially stated that large reserves of coal and other minerals do exist in Swaziland though very little is known about what is being done to exploit them.

If we had this council working at least eight years ago, maybe we would not today have a textile factory lying idle at Nhlanguano.

The nation is still interested to know what is happening about this project in which government through NIDCS is believed to have invested thousands of Emsitangeni.

Today, we have numerous ambitious projects which would not have been undertaken in the first place if there had been proper planning. Some of these projects have either gone into liquidation or continue to be a burden on the country's economy.

This, as we pointed out

recently, is the time for us as a nation to take stock.

### Dust

Indeed, the global recession and other economic factors make it necessary that we make what money we have work more profitable for us.

This is a time when the country's population pressures are mounting and when an estimated 7,000 Swazi children leave school every year to seek employment.

In welcoming the appointment of this council, we hope the reports that it will from time to time submit to the Prime Minister will not end up lying and collecting dust on government departments' shelves.

We have in the past seen councils and commissions appointed to investigate certain issues, but their

reports have never been made public.

Even where they were made public, their recommendations, though in most cases accepted, have never been implemented, despite large sums of money spent on them.

For the past three years, the public has been patiently awaiting the publication of the report of the commission of enquiry into the misuse of public funds in government as well as in parastatal bodies.

We sincerely hope this is not going to be the case with reports that the Prime Minister's council will be submitting.

We also hope that the council will help rationalise competition between NIDCS and Tibiyo Taka Ngwane Fund and confirm the economic wisdom of their present projects.

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

COTTON CASH DROP--Exports of Swazi cotton have halved since the beginning of this year. Swaziland's cotton production has suffered from drought, reducing the cotton farmers' export crop by more than half, compared with 1981 when it attained a record price of E12.5 million. This has been pointed out in a statement by the European Economic Community. This drop in production will be top of the agenda discussions to be held between EEC's official Dr Jean Claude Muller and the government. Dr Muller will arrive in the kingdom this weekend for a four day visit. He will hold discussions with government, the Cotton Board in Manzini and the Usutu Pulp Company. Dr Muller is head of the EEC's Stabex division which provides compensation when export earnings for certain products have fallen due to a drop in price of production. Cotton production is one of the products covered by the agreement. According to the EEC statement, there are current discussions between the EEC and countries in the African Caribbean and Pacific regions producing wood pulp and citrus to have these covered by Stabex. The statement says: "Under the previous Lome Convention, Swaziland received three grants amounting to a total of E13 million to help offset the effects of the run down exports from the iron ore mine." [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1549

# APPRENTICING SEEN AS FIRST STEP TO NATIONALIZATION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Jun 82 p 4

[Article in column "Comment"]

[Text]

IS the private sector to become an unpaid arm of the Civil Service? This would seem to be its future if the remarks made by Dr Frederick Shava at the University on Tuesday were correctly reported.

It seems that the right of an employer to choose his own staff is to be denied, as Government is to place apprentices of its own choosing in vacancies in industry. Besides being an unwarranted intrusion into a private company's affairs, the possibilities for corruption the plan represents are frightening.

Not content with this first step on the road to nationalisation — for how else can it be read — Dr Shava states that training facilities for adult technicians also must be provided by the private sector, with the threat that "if they are unwilling, legislation could be introduced to enforce this."

The placing of apprentices by Government is represented as a bid to "assist companies" and "to avoid any bias." Who is to control the bias of Government is not, of course, stated.

An enterprise operated by a person or group of persons, at their own risk, makes its decisions to employ staff on the basis of ability to perform their work as efficiently as possible. This criterion applies to a managing director as much as to an apprentice. Such an enterprise, with an intimate knowledge of its own individual requirements, is best able to decide who will become its employees.

To foist staff on a company, which is clearly Government's intention, will reduce yet further the efficiency and productivity, which has already sagged since the "no-sacking" rule was introduced.

To further require companies to place their production facilities at the disposal of Government to provide "practical training" is also a step towards the socialisation of Zimbabwe.

And how much further will Government go? Will they tell companies what general staff they should employ? As jobs are short, will a 10% or 20% increase in staffing be required?

Salaries are already controlled, prices are controlled, now the right to employ is being threatened. Such authoritarian actions will further inhibit local investment and expansion. As for investment from overseas, it seems that the Government is unaware of the damage its policies are wreaking.

The private sector is successful because entrepreneurs constantly adapt to meet changing circumstances, yet Government with its increasing controls is limiting the freedom of movement which is essential if private enterprise is to survive.

CSO: 4700/1556



## BRIEFS

**LARGE SALT DEPOSIT**--An unusual place in the southeastern corner of Zimbabwe has kept a rich secret hidden away from the eyes and ears of the authorities for nearly a century. The spot, about 10 km long and 5 km wide, is at Chibuwe South along the eastern basin of the lower Sabi River in Chipinge district. The secret? The whole area is literally paved with salt. To all appearances, it is a vast deposit whose miracle is that it has remained unknown through the years. Inquiries to various ministries produced replies of ignorance about its existence. A spokesman for the Mining Promotion Corporation of Zimbabwe said his organisation definitely knew nothing about it. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce could only refer our inquiry to the ministries of Mines and Industry and Energy Development. Also saying he knew nothing about it, the Press liaison officer for the Ministry of Mines said would try to get a comment from the minister this week. But the deposit does definitely exist. Following reports, a Sunday Mail team found vast areas of salt in the area. Confirming the deposit, Chief Janson Chibuwe, a sub-chief of Paramount Chief Musikavantu, was surprised that the team drove 450 km from Harare "merely to see our salt." "We have been exploiting the salt deposit for centuries. It has been here all the time," he said. "My father, his father before him, his grandfather, great-grandfather and all the rest of them, found it here. "We have never bought salt in this area but make our own by methods handed down over generations." Ironically, inquiries made to relevant industrial sources revealed that Zimbabwe has all along been importing all the salt consumed in the rest of the country. "Most of it comes from the Walvis Bay and West Africa," an industrial source said. Chief Chibuwe and his people genuinely believe that the salt was deposited in the area by their ancestors for consumption by the local people. The deposit is situated over the upper reaches of the Dakate River, about two to three km east of the eastern bank of the lower Sabi. The seasonal rains dissolve the underground deposit. When the shallow Dakata River bed dries up in the dry season, it forms a wide, flat plain above which the salt filters to the surface. Vast, snow-white patches of salt can be seen over the area during the dry season. Using just their hoes, the local people collect the top soil which they fill in open drums and soak in water to dissolve the salt. The salt-saturated water is then boiled to hasten evaporation and leave the salt to crystallise. Every day the people make basketfulls for sale at about 10¢ a kg. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jun 82 p 1]

DESERT DANGER--There is a real danger that large tracts of Zimbabwe could turn into desert. This was said last night by Professor James Kola Egunjobi, who led a three-man team on a four-day probe into Zimbabwe's drought and the danger of encroaching deserts. Professor Egunjobi, a lecturer on ecology at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, said he had found "a unique consciousness among Zimbabweans, especially in the communal lands," about the desert threat. But in most communal lands his team had found an unhealthy situation arising from overpopulation and excessive cattle grazing. Professor Egunjobi was attending a reception given by the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo. The team visited Chihota, Chiweshe and Seke areas.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 1]

NEW POLICE CHIEF NAMED--Deputy Commissioner Wiridzayi Nguruve is to become Zimbabwe's first black Commissioner of Police on Thursday, a spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs announced yesterday. He will take over from Mr Jack Denley, who is retiring. Mr Nguruve (44), married with six children, joined the force as a constable in 1960. He was one of the first black policemen to be promoted to the rank of inspector in 1978. After attending the Metropolitan Police Training School at Hendon in England, he was promoted to assistant commissioner. A holder of the long service medal and the Police Medal for Meritorious Service, Mr Nguruve was assigned to administration work at Harare province headquarters. He was soon promoted to senior assistant commissioner and served in that rank as officer commanding Harare North, chief staff officer (personnel) and officer commanding Manicaland. Last month he was promoted to Deputy Commissioner with two other senior assistant commissioners. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 82 p 1]

NEW NAMES FOR TOWNS--New names for Zimbabwe's cities, towns, smaller centres and rural councils were gazetted yesterday under the Emergency Powers (Alteration of Names) Regulations. Not listed were Nyanda for Fort Victoria, Mandidzudzure (Melsetter), Hwange (Wankie) and Murewa for Mrewa, while seven previously unaltered names of towns and one rural council were changed. Mazoe, Umvukwes, Ingezi, Mtepetepa, Urungwe, Zawi and Miami become Mazowe, Mvurwi, Ngezi, Mutepatapa, Hurungwe, Zave and Mwami respectively. Bulalima-Mangwe becomes Bulilima-Mangwe rural council. Also gazetted in the regulation is the free process by which a company can change its name to reflect the new centre. City, municipal and town councils now adopt the names of their respective centres. A company can change its name to reflect the new name of its centre by publishing a notice once in both the Gazette and the local newspaper. Such a notice must give the intended name, state that the company intends to apply to the Chief Registrar of Companies for his approval, and call on interested persons to lodge any representation in regard to the proposed change of name with the registrar within two weeks. The registrar, after considering any representations, can then grant or refuse the application. Deeds and other documents lodged with the Deeds Registry can also be altered in accordance with the new names at no cost. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1556

END